

Nixon visit to USSR raises peace hopes

BY OUR DIPLOMATIC STAFF

President Nixon announced yesterday that he will visit Moscow in May. It will follow shortly after his planned journey to Peking, but the two visits are entirely separate.

President said May was a good time for the visit because there was now a chance of an agenda with the possibility of "significant progress." It would be to indicate the areas for discussion, he said.

In Washington, there are nevertheless strong hopes that agreement on limitation of offensive missiles, including anti-ballistic missile systems, will by then be imminent. The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in Vienna ought to have prepared the way.

On offensive missiles, less progress seems to be expected, although an American initiative is foreseen. The contrast between progress on defensive missiles and the lack of progress on offensive missiles was demonstrated yesterday, perhaps by coincidence, when the US Air Force announced that the Soviet Union had now deployed operationally a new and deadly orbital bomb system.

This, known as the Fractional Orbital Bombardment System (FOBS), is said to represent "a weapon which can approach us from virtually any direction and without detection."

Although the announcement that FOBS was operationally deployed by the Soviet forces came first from a briefing at Aerospace Defence Command at Colorado Springs, the Pentagon in Washington later confirmed that, according to US intelligence, the deployment began about a year ago.

Scenarios with experience in Washington suggest that the USAF is chiefly concerned to make sure of its appropriations in Congress. But inevitably its statements will mark the contrast between offensive and defensive missiles.

The Soviet Union and United States could still save large sums of money by agreeing to limit their anti-ballistic systems, and progress is also possible in the balanced reduction of conventional forces, particularly in Europe.

President Nixon's planned visit was welcomed in Whitehall last night. The summit talks are seen as a sign of the President's determination to achieve a better understanding with both the Soviet Union and China.

Adam Raphael odds from Washington.

President Nixon said earlier this year that he would not go to Russia unless he was assured in advance that the talks would be fruitful. Today he merely told reporters that the summit meeting had been set for May because it was agreed with the Soviet leaders there was a basis for an agenda in which there was a possibility for making what he described as "significant progress."

Diplomatic observers who recall that the last Gromyko-Nixon meeting paved the way for the Berlin agreement 10 months later now believe the United States' confidence of being able to announce at least an interim agreement on defensive missiles to coincide with the summit. Talks on limiting strategic arms are to resume in Vienna next month and though officials here declined to comment today there was speculation that the Administration has also decided to take an important initiative to reach agreement on offensive missiles. The two issues have in the past been regarded by Administration officials as inseparable but up till now there has been

Turn to back page, col. 3

underlying aims of this week's exercise. Besides that, the party is intended as a defiant proclamation that monarchy, properly run, can still be a going concern.

In a ceremony attended largely by soldiers, drab looking diplomats, and television crews, glamour was provided by the beautiful Empress Fara and her children. She wore a tiara of emeralds and diamonds that matched the green embroidery on her long, white gown, hand-embroidered by Baluchi villagers.

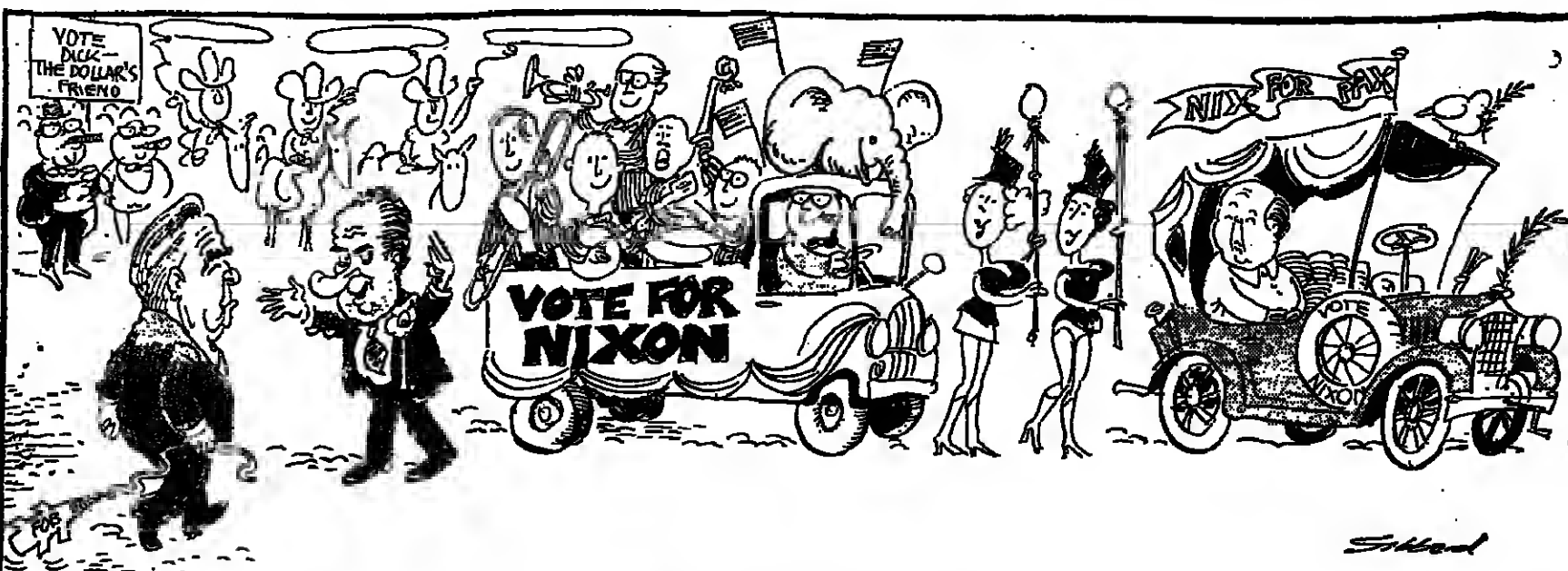
Eight-year-old Princess Farah was like a storybook princess in a long white dress embroidered in green, as pretty and as composed as her mother. Prince Ali Feza, who is four, looked unconcerned in his suit of green velvet.

Perhaps the Shah's party will unbutton after the arrival of the important foreign guests tomorrow. The Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Anne will call at Tehran so that the princess can ride one or two of the Shah's horses before taking possession of their royal tents at Persepolis, Cyrus's ceremonial capital. Presidents Podgorny and Tito, Emperor Haile Selassie, and half a dozen crowned heads and princes of Europe and the Middle East are expected to be among the early arrivals.

The climax will be Friday's big parade. People who have seen rehearsals of the horsemen, costumed to re-enact Iran's military history, say that Cecil B. de Mille could have felt proud of it.

The already famous tents, designed by Jeanson of Paris, are much less fabulous than they have been made out to be. One small sitting room in the old-world bourgeois taste and his and her bedroom and bathroom add up to nothing more distinguished than a five-star motel — if such a thing could be found. The round tents, fringed with serrated blue trimmings in medieval style, are bogus because they conceal fairly solid walls.

What the people think of it all, hardly anyone claims to know. After some shooting and bombing by anti-royalist guerrillas recently, security for the celebration has become so tight that its restrictions are probably what people feel most. Not even soldiers and policemen in uniform are allowed anywhere near Persepolis without special passes bearing a colour photograph.



Fear of mills closures

AMID GROWING rumours of imminent mill closures a delegation from the textile industry yesterday demanded from Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, immediate action to curb imports. Meanwhile, on Merseyside unions and management in the GEC-AEI Electric group meet today to discuss work shortages there. A four-day week may be introduced for some. In Manchester and Rugby the group has already announced 900 redundancies.

(Textile worries, page 23)

Security move

AN ARTICLE in yesterday's "Evening Standard" criticising the Labour Government's record in dealing with security has been referred by Mr Wilson to his solicitor. (Mr Wilson says Mr Heath lied over Labour and security, page 6)

Bodies found

THE BODIES of a man, a boy, and a girl, were found in a car in Alite, East Forest at the village of Buck's Horn, near Alton, Hampshire. Police said a hosepipe led from the exhaust into the car.

Tough trip

A ONE-LEGGED Lebanese was arrested at Cairo airport yesterday. He had three kilos of hashish stuffed in his artificial leg.



MRS FANIA JORDAN, sister of the American black militant Angela Davis, arrived in Britain yesterday to raise money for her sister's trial on charges of murder and conspiracy. She was given a permit to stay for a month after a three-hour immigration delay at Heathrow Airport-London. Report, page 5

Make or break Clyde talks clear the air

A determined effort to clear the confusion surrounding the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders crisis was made last night at the Department of Trade and Industry in London.

Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, and Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, met Mr Dan McGarvey, chief official spokesman for the shipbuilding unions. They discussed the problem of urgently needed orders for the Govan yard.

Standing by were Mr Hugh Stenhouse, chairman of the new Government-backed company, Govco Shipbuilders; Mr Robert C. Smith, the UCS liquidator; directors of the Irish Shipping Company, which has orders at stake; and 11 shop stewards representing all four yards of the Upper Clyde.

In the past few days there has been some ambiguity about the relationship between Mr McGarvey and the shop stewards. But when Mr McGarvey went into the meeting he was prepared to say: "I am an eternal optimist, and the shop stewards are on the same wavelength as us."

Mr James Airlie, chairman of the Shop Stewards Coordinating Committee, was less specific. When asked if he was optimistic or pessimistic he said: "I think I would rather say determined."

The Government, when it published its White Paper on

By JOHN KERR

the collapse of the group in July, proposed setting up a new company to run the Govan and Linthouse yards with a labour force of 2,500, leaving the force of 6,000 men in the Scotstoun and Clydebank yards in doubt.

Last week Mr Davies told Mr McGarvey that there was now an urgent need for new work to be started at Govan if heavy redundancies were to be avoided. He said he would consider sympathetically any proposal to include the Scotstoun yard with the Govan-Linthouse company, if a study proved this could be economic.

The main issue is now the possibility of securing orders for Govan. The Irish company, which has four ships under suspension at the yard, has said it would require a "money back" guarantee from the Government before going ahead.

Mr Davies has consistently said he could not give shipowners any guarantee until negotiations were held between the management and the unions on working practices and wage rates.

The formula produced by Mr McGarvey after a meeting with the liquidator, Mr Stenhouse, the owners, and shop stewards to Glasgow was that the unions would start negotiations if the Government agreed to give guarantees. A second and most important condition was that the Government should continue to discuss possibilities for saving the Clydebank yard.

The kerfuffle of last night's

talks, on which the whole future of shipbuilding on the Upper Clyde could depend, was a question of who would trust whom in taking the first step.

Another indication of the gravity of the crisis is reflected in the suggestion that the Government has recently approached the Shipbuilding Industry Board for £2.25 millions to help the liquidator pay his bills. The Board says it cannot do this because it is unlikely to get its money back. The Board is already a major creditor of UCS under the liquidation proceedings.

Press law changed

Athens, October 12

The Government today published a press law, which tones down original proposals after opposition from journalists and publishers.

The measure will go into effect on November 1 and regulates the professional status and conduct of Greek and foreign journalists.

To its original form the code laid down that journalists should take the interests of Greece and of the Greek people as their guide. It also stipulated that Greek and foreign journalists should obtain loyalty certificates after a check on their records by security police.

The law published in the official Gazette today provides that journalists should report accurately and carefully and avoid news distortion. It also provides that their aim should be to serve public interest according to international norms and avoid using their professional status for personal interest or profit.

Tories to tilt at hanging

From DENNIS JOHNSON in Brighton

The Home Secretary, Mr Maudling, seems certain to face new and more strident demands for the return of capital punishment and for more severe prison sentences, when the Conservative Party conference opens here today.

The debate on "Freedom under the law" is first on the agenda and may prove to be a pace-setter for revealing the demand of Conservatives for tougher, more Right-wing policies. Mr John Taylor, the chairman of the executive, said last night that he could not be sure which amendments to the main motions would be taken, but it is unlikely that the Government will be able to minimise growing disquiet in the party about violence and measures to deal with it.

The first motion will be moved by Mr George Bateman, on behalf of the Horncliffe divisional Conservative Association. It expresses alarm at the "failure of the penal system to reform or deter even young offenders." It urges the re-establishment of the 1964 Royal Commission — disbanded by Labour in 1966 — and wants particular attention paid not only to rehabilitation of the criminal but also the study of offenders with the view to establishing the causes of recidivism.

A survey published yesterday found that 77 per cent of those questioned favoured the death penalty for some or all murders. The survey, by Sales Research Service Ltd, was of 466 people "representative of the total adult population." Of the others, 15 per cent were against hanging, and 8 per cent did not know.

Arsenic and old rope, page 21; Preparations at Brighton, back page

Air search called off

An air search of the English Channel for a light aircraft overdue on a flight from Le Touquet to Biggin Hill was called off yesterday.

The aircraft, a Mooney Super 21, was hired for the day on Sunday by Mr Maurice Thompson, a Chelsea dentist who lives at Richmond, Surrey. Mr Thompson, an experienced pilot, had three people with him.

Design award

The architects of BOAC's new terminal at Kennedy Airport, New York, have won the 1971 Concrete Industry Board's award. They are Gollins Melvin Ward of London.

TV, radio—2

Arts 10
Business 23-25
Entertainments 8
Guardian 8
Extra 22
Home 5-9

Classified—26, 27

**NOW
get
£480
tax free**

£480, completely free of all tax, is what you can now make if you open a Bradford & Bingley S.A.Y.E. account. And this is how you make it. All you have to do is save a fixed amount regularly for five years. It need only be £1 a month. But now it could be as much as £20—that's the new monthly maximum. At the end of five years, we give you a bonus of one year's savings free. So if you've been saving £20 a month, your £1,200 saved automatically becomes £1,440. You've already made £240.

If you leave your money with us for two more years—without putting any more in—we'll double your bonus. Which means you've made a clear £480 tax-free profit. On top of the £1,200 you've saved. That's the equivalent of 7% net or 11.5% gross (at the present rate of tax of 33.75%) on your investment.

If you know any easier way to make a tax-free £480, do let us know. But if you simply want to learn more about S.A.Y.E. at Bradford & Bingley, post the coupon and we'll send you our free booklet.

To: Bradford & Bingley Building Society, Bingley, Yorkshire BD18 2LW.
Please send me your free S.A.Y.E. booklet.
Name _____
Address _____
BRADFORD & BINGLEY BUILDING SOCIETY
Assets: £280,000,000
Member of the Building Societies Association.
Over 900 Branches and Agencies.
Get a growing interest

A kingdom remembered—2,500 years on

From WALTER SCHWARZ: Shiraz, October 12

ringing invocation of the heavens seemed to suggest the heavens were not unmoved.

More menacingly, a whirlwind raged across the sand towards the Shah. He looked up as he spoke and it turned away, keeping a respectful distance.

The appearance of three witches, prophesying fresh glories, would not have seemed wildly inappropriate.

The Shah is not, of course, Cyrus's descendant—not by many an overthrown or disintegrated dynasty. The fact that his own dynasty dates back less than fifty years—to when his father, having risen from the ashes, staged an army coup—is a clue to his present intentions.

Today, Crown Prince Reza, 11 years old and tall and slim like his father, wore imperial uniform—heavily braided cap, blue sash, and red-striped trousers. He stood to attention while his father laid the wreath and made his invocation. That he shall succeed smoothly when the time comes is one of the

underlying aims of this week's exercise. Besides that, the party is intended as a defiant proclamation that monarchy, properly run, can still be a going concern.

In a ceremony attended largely by soldiers, drab looking diplomats, and television crews, glamour was provided by the beautiful Empress Fara and her children. She wore a tiara of emeralds and diamonds that matched the green embroidery on her long, white gown, hand-embroidered by Baluchi villagers.

Eight-year-old Princess Farah was like a storybook princess in a long white dress embroidered in green, as pretty and as composed as her mother. Prince Ali Feza, who is four, looked unconcerned in his suit of green velvet.

burgh and Princess Anne will call at Tehran so that the princess can ride one or two of the Shah's horses before taking possession of their royal tents at Persepolis, Cyrus's ceremonial capital. Presidents Podgorny and Tito, Emperor Haile Selassie, and half a dozen crowned heads and princes of Europe and the Middle East are expected to be among the early arrivals.

The climax will be Friday's big parade. People who have seen rehearsals of the horsemen, costumed to re-enact Iran's military history, say that Cecil B. de Mille could have felt proud of it.

The already famous tents, designed by Jeanson of Paris, are much less fabulous than they have been made out to be. One small sitting room in the old-world bourgeois taste and his and her bedroom and bathroom add up to nothing more distinguished than a five-star

motel — if such a thing could be found. The round tents, fringed with serrated blue trimmings in medieval style, are bogus because they conceal fairly solid walls.

time. Advance planning has been impressive — certainly unique on this scale for a developing country.

It has been strongly rumoured, but not confirmed, that Israeli technical advisers have been responsible for the security network here. It sounds too ironic to be true that the safety of the Kings of Jordan, Morocco, and Saudi Arabia, the sheiks of the Gulf, and half a dozen other Arab dignitaries should be supervised by the Israelis.

The Confederation of Iranian Students claimed in a statement issued to London yesterday that about 4,000 opponents of the Shah's regime were arrested by secret police last month. "A great many of these people are under the most barbaric torture," the statement said. It called on world opinion to demand that trials should be held quickly in public.

So far everything has worked: guests are being accommodated and events actually happen, reasonably on

Leader comment, page 12

RICHARD GOTT on Tanzania: III

Rural struggle against tradition and disease

Months ago Mwalimu Nyerere held a press conference in Chamwino Ujamaa village, inviting not only foreign journalists but also press attachés from the United States. The diplomats were kitted out in the most part in suits, carrying neat briefcases, as they do, like urbanites, rather than like the interested observers of the African experiment.

Ujamaa village, in the arid, famine-ridden region of northern Tanzania, is not a retreat. Nyerere retired to an Ujamaa village in Ben Gurion used to go to his kibbutz in the

to the rural areas for political reasons. He wants to convince the people of the advantages of active living, and perhaps, importantly, he needs to show that development is not a privilege of the rich. Tanzania's 13 million live, must come before attention is paid to the

though Nyerere may have left-wing intellectual over the world that he is something close to a revolution in Africa. He has persuaded a majority of who hold responsible within party and government. Within Tanu the still very much in the even if the course of struggle and the tactics of contenders are often

ite of all the efforts of a few years Tanzania is on way from giving real to rural development. It does the situation in the village is similar to which Nyerere describes when dealing with the praise that has been on Tanzania's revolution: "At the end of the day, we refer more to what we do than to what we are."

the constant need to use the rural situation, example, bringing plans of suited diplomats to and for themselves the of underdevelopment in. During a succession in the past few months

the border clash with Uganda and the strike at the university — Nyerere remained upcountry, intent on emphasising that the welfare of the peasants takes precedence over everything else.

One bright day the university vice-chancellor, having flown to discuss the urgent affairs of his parish with the President, found himself spending the morning in an Ujamaa village making bricks before serious talks could take place.

Nyerere's concern with the peasants also has an ideological motivation: "If our rural life is not based on the principles of socialism," he wrote in his first major clarification of Tanzania's rural strategy in 1967, "our country will not be Socialist."

The theory behind the concept of the Ujamaa village is that the scattered peasants of today should be grouped into village settlements. There they can work together for their common good, and the rules of an idealised African tradition. "Ujamaa" is an untranslatable Swahili word meaning "familyhood" but it is generally taken to be synonymous with socialism and cooperation. An Ujamaa village is thus a Socialist cooperative village.

First clearly established as a national aim in 1967 the policy of Ujamaa was not really clarified until March 1968, when a presidential directive emphasised that it should be given top priority. There are now more than 2,500 Ujamaa villages, with a total population of about 800,000. The average number of families in a village is about 50, but the actual number of people varies from as little as 100 to as many as 1,000.

Of this impressive number of villages, which has more than doubled in the past two years, only about 17 have accumulated sufficient records to be registered as cooperatives —

ie, as fully fledged independent economic units. A further 240, however, are sufficiently well established to have applied for registration as agricultural associations with the Tanzania Rural Development Bank.

In practice an Ujamaa village is any peasant grouping that chooses to call itself by that name, and there may, in fact, be little difference between an Ujamaa village and an ordinary village, apart from the verbal emphasis on cooperation. Nevertheless, even "Villagisation" — with the possibilities this gives of bringing water and schooling to an otherwise scattered population — is, and looks, impressive. To see new villages spring up, as in the plains of Rufiji, and this year around Dodoma, is a heartening experience.

In spite of the considerable achievements of the past two or three years, however, even the most enthusiastic advocates of Ujamaa admit to serious difficulties both in the conception and the implementation of the policy. The population of Tanzania consists very broadly of subsistence farmers living in isolated units. Their agriculture is of a pattern that not only pre-dates the tractor, but also the ox and plough. They are not noticeably oppressed, as in Latin America or Asia, by their fellow men, but nor are they naturally democratic.

"Rural society in Tanzania," René Duménil, a retired French President in 1967, "is still very hierarchical. The democratic principle, in the cooperatives for example, is scarcely respected except in appearance. It is not accepted in reality or in fact, nor in the depths of people's minds."

Much educational work has been done since then, and there is no reason not to be optimistic about the long-run politicalisation of the rural areas. But the absence of the landlord, the latifundista, the usual traditional go-between peasant



rather than a village of the people."

When the village is successful, however, the advantages of Ujamaa living become clearer. The breakdown of tradition — especially with regard to the division of labour between men and women — has a beneficial effect, and the communal plot of the village helps to accelerate agricultural change.

In Tanzania, an entirely new form of rural society is being created, akin to the artificial development of the kibbutzim in Israel, which owed nothing to tradition but arose from intellectual initiative and the exigencies of the moment. It is probable that the ideal Ujamaa village, based on a romantic conception of an African Arcadia, will eventually degenerate into something more workaday, rather as the kibbutz degenerated into the moshav. This should not be a cause for concern. The immediate significance of the Ujamaa village lies in the fact that a

formula has been found for keeping peasants on the land. It remains to be seen what the effect will be on the privileged Tanzanians who run the country. Ujamaa is something of a vogue word at the moment. There is an "Ujamaa driving school" and numerous Ujamaa huts. There is even to be an Ujamaa village at Kilimanjaro airport for the tourists. But there seems little enthusiasm for Ujamaa as a way of life.

The Second Vice-President, Mr. Elisha Kikwete, pointed out recently to a seminar of the revolutionary United Tanganyika Youth League that when he visited Chamwino village, most of those making bricks were old people. "I must frankly tell you that I have not seen many T.Y.L. youths doing revolutionary work in the rural areas," he said. "What are you waiting for? If old men and women are willing to go Ujamaa why can't you move?" Perhaps they will eventually. Tanzania is full of surprises.

Copper clash looms

Sancti, October 12
President Allende moved today towards a confrontation with the United States over a ruling by a Chilean official banning payments to the Anaconda and Kennecott copper companies for property nationalised by the Government.

Hector Humere, the Controller-General, said yesterday that mining groups in which Anaconda and Kennecott held a 49 per cent interest owed Chile \$156 millions for "excessive profits" and other deductions. The mines were nationalised in July.

The companies have two weeks in which to appeal against the ruling to a special panel of three judges and two Government representatives.

US involved

The United States automatically is involved in the dispute because Anaconda and Kennecott insured their Chilean investments for \$320 millions with the US Government's Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). The indemnity issues will be handled by Mr. Nathaniel Davis, former US Ambassador to Guatemala, who is to replace Mr. Edward M. Korry as ambassador in Santiago.

Under the nationalisation law, unanimously approved by Congress on July 11, President Allende was empowered to apply the "excessive profit" deductions. The Controller-General was authorised to deduct them from the book values of the nationalised property.

Humere's ruling applied to Anaconda's 49 per cent interest in the Chuquibambilla, the world's largest open-pit copper mine, and the El Salvador minesmelter plant. The ruling also was applied to the El Teniente, the world's largest underground copper mine, which was 49 per cent owned by Kennecott. — UPI.

Navies danger talks

Moscow, October 12
Russian and American navy negotiators sat down today in work out a gentleman's agreement to avoid incidents between their ships at sea.

An Under-Secretary of the US Navy, Mr. John W. Warner, led a 10-man delegation that met a Soviet negotiating team headed by Fleet Admiral Vladimir A. Kasatonov, who is the second highest ranking officer in the Russian navy.

"We are not looking forward to a formal agreement," Mr. Warner said before the start of the talks. "It is to be an understanding... it is strictly a navy-to-navy discussion."

Officially, the two groups were discussing ways to prevent incidents at sea and in the air involving ships and aircraft of the two navies. Civilian shipping is not involved.

Neither side was willing to go into details but diplomatic sources said one of the main aims of the talks was to work out ground rules for surveillance of each other's naval activities.

Another aim was to prevent games of "chicken" at sea in which commanders, acting either from pride or on orders, hold a collision course until the last moment rather than give way to the other country's ship.

In recent years there has been an average of one incident a month — collisions, near misses, buzzing or other occurrences. They have produced diplomatic protests and in at least one case, a Soviet ship fired warning shots at an American plane which, in the Russian commander's view, flew too close.

The Russians are particularly sensitive about the US tactic of huzzing their ships with jet fighter planes. The United States and Britain have protested at the Russian tactic of tailing their ships with Soviet ships that approach too closely. They say the Russians have caused collisions at sea. — UPI.

the final article of this series on the Common Market, IARD NORTON-TAYLOR foresees a diminishing for the Commission after Britain's entry

oment of truth for EEC

ation of a new, enlarged commission with Britain he the moment of truth belief is held by more official in Brussels, from its two commis- Britain will provide 750 st officials, according to st estimates.

their summit meeting nt Pompidou and Mr indicated that they saw eye on the role of the nity's institutions, with e of unanimity, and ht of veto — an essen- scribe to be maintained.

unlikely, however, that ish Government has yet l a clear policy towards ure of the European sion. Yet Britain's atti- ll he of primary import-

Commission's present to initiate proposals for n action by the six r States to look after y-to-day running of the nity and especially its olicies, and to mediate a the Six when they find ically difficult to give in partners. This last attri- as effectively used by ançois Deniau during of the critical stages of largement negotiations, ally over the wording of surance to Common- sugar producers.

the Commission is ng what Professor doré recently called a uratic leviathan" with a for harmonisation. As and more crucial deci- are taken at the "poli- level by the member the Commission sighs signs itself to harmonis- ti-top labels, the price of drumsticks, or the defini- centime, Eurocrats ard but the purpose of sours is in danger of hing.

Commission has already strated that in matters of st policy or even in trade negotiations, it siderable influence. But ditional job of "defend- the Rome treaty is d in significance by the e of many areas of policy e treaty. Technology, for e, environmental policy,

and foreign policy are not covered by the treaty's 248 articles.

Some people in Brussels claim that the Commission, and indeed, the whole Common Market, needs a new Constitution, much broader in scope than the existing treaties, and with heavy doses of supra-nationality—a kind of blueprint for a federal State. But there are very few who still believe that the Commission is the nucleus of a future European Government, responsible to the European Parliament and with the Council of Ministers as a kind of upper chamber.

The Commission seems to be doomed to a much less ambitious rôle, Mr. Rippon is not the only Briton in high places who sees the Commission as "just a service organisation for the Council of Ministers." Some personalities now working at the top of the Commission's administrative headquarters would be happy with the Commission acting as an "eminence grise," coming in with compromise at the appropriate times, and bringing together the chief antagonists, in times of potential crisis.

To a great extent, the fate of the Commission will be decided at the forthcoming summit between the Heads of State of the Six and the four candidates. Such a summit was originally proposed by M. Pompidou and is likely to be held early in the new year. Unless the Commission firmly states its claim for specific rights and duties over a wide range of policy areas, it could be put on the shelf for ever.

The French preference, shared by Britain, for a very gradual move towards integration has already led President Pompidou to propose the setting up of European Ministers in place of the permanent representatives, a body of career diplomats.

The Davignon committee wherein senior diplomats from the Six consult each other on foreign policy at intervals is another example of how the Commission has been quietly forgotten when the matter concerned is not mentioned in the Treaty of Rome, Bonn's con-

cern with Ostpolitik, and the West German Economic Minister, Karl Schiller, apparently free hand in dealing with his Common Market partners, also have serious implications for the Commission.

Summit conferences are held to take important political decisions over vital issues, whether it be enlargement of the Community, how to give the Community its own "monetary personality," as the French like to say, or, indeed, the future of Community institutions. For the Commission, how such decisions are actually implemented and through which, if any, Community institutions, is all-important.

Signor Malfatti, the president of the Commission, is also well aware that a conference on European security, which might be held early next year, at least offers the Commission a chance to increase its rôle in the orientating and running of a common commercial policy, even with the countries of Eastern Europe.

So far, the Six have jealously guarded their independence over trade policy with Communist countries. Above all, Germany wants to maintain control over the economic carrot that it can offer the East in return for political concessions.

The single most important question is, who is going to have control over the \$4,000 million annual Community budget? At present it is managed by the Council of Ministers, but the bulk of it is managed by the Commission. Minimal rights of amendment have been offered to the European Parliament and a special study group is to be set up to look into ways of giving the Parliament greater control.

It looks as though relations between the Council of Ministers and the Parliament will get closer, and that the Commission will be eased on to the sidelines. Some European parliamentarians suggested recently that they should sit in on Ministerial Council meetings. They seemed to be giving up the Commission, at least in its assumed rôle as chief European executive, as a bad job.

rake on investment incentives

From our own Correspondent: Brussels, October 12

six Common Market ies have agreed to limit o the Community's "cen- sions" to 20 per cent of total value of any new ment project. At a coun- eeting next week Minis- responsible for regional ill formally resolve to n the restrictions from y 1, although they have ay open for possible tions.

new guidelines have mplications for future members, including n. The Community has ven a precise definition of ntral area. Exceptions in present Community are as Berlin, the West Ger- ast German frontier 40 kilometres wide, the

Italian Mezzogiorno and, more significantly, more than half the total area of France (now benefiting from regional development premiums).

The Six have agreed that regional incentive should not cover the whole of one country, a restriction that could cause problems for the Irish Republic. They have also agreed that by 1973, help to central regions must be "transparent" in that it must be easily calculable.

At present, some countries, notably Belgium, offer what are called "opaque" aids, such as State guarantees or straight income-tax reductions, the effect of which cannot easily be measured. Cash grants and accelerated depreciation allow-

ances, widely used in Britain, are assumed to be in the "transparent" category.

To avoid overlapping, the Six's agreement also states that the 20 per cent ceiling must take into account aid to certain sensitive industries, such as shipbuilding or textiles, as well as general help to the particular region in which they are situated.

Community officials are confident that the new agreement will not mean that Britain will have to readjust her present aid programme. But the whole question of regional aids will be under continual discussion not only with the four candidates, but also between the Six. The EEC will review the present agreement at the end of 1973.



'British Steel' designed by Robert Clark. Built by Philip & Son, Dartmouth. Length 59 ft. Beam 12 ft. 10 ins. Draught 8 ft. Rig: Bermudian Ketch.

"The Steel people made it all possible"

Chay Blyth

A 30-year-old ex-paratrooper wanted to build a steel boat to sail round the world single-handed — the wrong way. Against the wind.

Chay Blyth believed the odds were against him when he put his proposition to the British Steel Corporation. But BSC saw that a superbly designed and built steel yacht, sailing against some of the most daunting

seas in the world, would be a brilliant testimonial for British steel, and Britain.

And now, Chay Blyth and his steel yacht have astonished the world. They have made the first-ever solo non-stop circumnavigation from East to West, in the amazing time of 292 days — the longest windward sail in history. And both man and boat have returned as fresh as the day they left.

What 'British Steel' is made of

HULL: Mild steel plate to Lloyd's Grade A spec.
FRAMES AND DECK BEAMS: Mild steel sections.
DECK PLATES: Mild steel.
COCKPIT AND "DOG-HOUSE": Stainless steel (non-magnetic).
STANDING RIGGING: Stainless steel wire rope.

British Steel Corporation

over b
dding in
th-east

cards this year, please remember Christmas is for children. Free hand the children Christmas card brochure from BCF Trading Dept., Upper Old. P.O. Box 60, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.

would bring in and generate
hard currency might sooner
than later find itself welcome.

[illegible]

South-east plan

By JUDY HILLMAN, Planning Correspondent

Government has approved in principle the strategic terms for the South-east plan, but any form of public inquiry. The region's pattern of growth has been in lines evolved by officials from Whitehall and local planning authorities.

report, published 16 months ago, suggested major growth areas in South-east London, Milton Keynes, Northampton, Wellesborough, Reading, Wokingham

and South Essex and Crawley. All these are approved.

Medium growth areas include Maidstone-Medway, Ashford, Eastbourne, Hastings, Bournemouth-Poole, Aylesbury, and Chelmsford and Bishop's Cleeve. All but Bishop's Cleeve have Whitehall's backing. The Government does not intend for the time being to pursue this proposal. Mr Peter Walker's statement to local authorities says, "but will if necessary consider it further in the light of emerging circumstances."

So now only the power and resources are needed to encourage the plans to materialise on the chosen ground in place of the higgledy-piggledy growth that would otherwise occur all over the South-east.

According to the statement, local government is to be the prime agency for implementing the plan, and central government believes that the new, reformed councils will have the necessary means. Local government, however, is much more sceptical. In some of the proposed boom areas, houses will need to go up faster than in any new town to date. And that forecast, written into the plan itself, was made before the growing exodus from London to the surrounding countryside.

Mr Walker stresses the importance of the green belt. He intends to extend the metropolitan green belt from its present 800 approved square miles even before structure plans, the next stage for the growth areas, go ahead.

Similar regional plans are to be prepared for the rest of the country.

Students occupy college hall

By MICHAEL PARKIN

Students occupied the administration block at Huddersfield Polytechnic yesterday after a long and sometimes noisy meeting with the directors. Mr K. J. Durran, who had failed to convince them that the polytechnic had been justified in not accepting this year's first-year intake of architectural students.

They moved into the Great Hall with sleeping bags and said they would stay in the administration block "to embarrass the governors and so persuade them to take a first-year intake."

Huddersfield is one of five schools of architecture that have been given until 1974 by the Royal Institute of British Architects to raise their standards and achieve recognition. None of the other four—Plymouth, Liverpool, Cheltenham, and North-east London—is fighting for its survival by not having a first-year intake. Mr Durran justified the decision by describing it as "a fallow year for consolidation."

Mr J. L. Midgley, a senior lecturer in the school of architecture, was loudly applauded by the students when he told the directors that he and his colleagues in the school had been virtually demoralised by the decision to miss a year's intake. The school had had 145 students and was expanding when Mr Durran took over as director; it now had 80 students and was contracting.

The first he knew of the decision not to take a first year was when he read of it in the press.

Not so attractive

By our Correspondent

A lecturer at Oxford University nuclear physics laboratory, Dr Jürgen Rose, ordered a £500 electro-magnet after seeing a London firm's brochure. But the first magnet delivered was faulty and the replacement did not live up to the brochure's description, Oxford magistrates heard yesterday.

Scientifica and Cook Electronics Ltd., of High Street, Acton, denied four breaches of the Trade Descriptions Act on

supplying the laboratory with a 4in. dia. field electro-magnet. The magistrates dismissed two of the charges, fined the firm £50 on each of the others, and ordered it to pay £93 costs.

Dr Paul Cook, managing director of the firm, said the electro-magnet had been on the market for six years. "They have been supplied all over the world and the firm has never yet had a complaint about them."



Peer meets gipsies

Lord Sandford, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of the Environment, meeting families at a £34,000 gipsy site, newly-built near St Albans by Hertfordshire County Council. It accommodates 15 families

Black looks at the airport

By JOHN CUNNINGHAM

THE SISTER of Angela Davis, the black militant held in California on charges of murder and conspiracy, was delayed for three hours by immigration officials when she arrived in London from Brussels yesterday. As far as Mrs Fania Jordan was concerned—as something of a militant in her own right—the treatment accorded to her at an airport is a fair indicator of the repression in a country as a whole.

While she was detained her luggage and personal items were searched—including letters and papers relating to her sister's trial. Mrs Jordan, aged 24, said afterwards that she had no idea whether she was going to be held for three hours or three days, and that she was given no satisfactory explanation. But the official reason is that she and her friends could not say exactly where they would be staying.

"Actually I felt at home in this atmosphere of political repression," she said. True, she did not know much about Britain—except the struggle in Ireland—but at least the incident at Heathrow Airport had conveniently confirmed that, right enough, England is there among the imperialist oppressors.

Mrs Jordan, who is as striking as her sister, says she has been a radical activist for seven years.

Mrs Jordan will today address a group of students and workers at the Ford plant in Dagenham—who have been generous in their support for Angela—and attend meetings at the London School of Economics and at Brighton. This meeting is arranged by the Black Panthers. There will be other appeals for cash during her month-long stay.

Review of air industry by Government

By DAVID FAIRHALL, Air Correspondent

A powerful Whitehall committee has been charged with creating a strategy for the British aircraft industry within which the Cabinet can tackle the main issues. These are: Concorde; how to find funds for short and vertical take-off development; Rolls-Royce's long-term future; relationships with the European and American industries.

The committee, an interdepartmental affair, is headed by Sir Robert Marshall, the second permanent secretary responsible for aviation in the Department of Trade and Industry. It has been asked to report before the end of the year.

On Concorde the previous Government certainly hoped that the major airlines would make the effective move by deciding whether or not to place orders. But since none has shown signs of a clear initiative the Cabinet will now have to carry the full responsibility.

And if Concorde is to go ahead in addition to the Rolls-Royce RB211 engine programme, not much money will be left for any other projects. Hence the value, from the Government's point of view, of yet another advisory report. It will inevitably be known as the "Marshall Plan" and could be as influential as the Plowden Report was in 1965 in shaping policy.

It was Plowden which formalised the rigid fashion for European collaboration in the aircraft industry. The scale of the present study is much more limited, however, and unlike the Plowden report will not be published.

Young people 'more prone to suicide'

A survey in Bournemouth has revealed that young people in the town are four times more likely to attempt suicide than older people. The survey was carried out by the Rev. Roslyn Aish, leader of the local Samaritans group, as part of a diploma course with London University. The group is now appealing for more young Samaritan helpers.

According to the survey, 51 per cent of those who attempted suicide during 1969-70 were aged 15 to 29. This group makes up 20 per cent of the population.

Mr Aish, a vicar at Fordingbridge, said: "I believe this trend among young people is general and not just confined to this area."

The majority of these cases are concerned with broken love affairs and sex problems. Youngsters today have so much more freedom than they used to. This means that there is more possibility of them getting into difficulty. Because they are young they cannot cope.

A special under-30 Samaritan squad is being set up. Its trainees include a boy of 17 and a girl of 18.

A complete motorway system would cost 250,000 acres of our countryside, 16,000 million pounds and could be complete in 43 years.

Fortunately there exists an alternative.

True, we need better roads. But to build a motorway system that would equal our 10,000 miles of rail would be the ruin of the country.

We have a strong rail system that can carry more people and more freight faster and cheaper than any other form

of surface transport. It will look after our interests in the future only if we protect its interests today.



A Great British Investment



egg prices will go down

Egg Authority decided not to use its support powers to boost prices, have slumped because of the authority said prices likely to remain low for at least a fortnight. The Farmers' Union disapproved the decision as being a similar glut, is to be opposite. After talks with the Government, it has decided to keep prices up to the limit.

Potato Marketing Board, with a similar glut, is to be opposite. After talks with the Government, it has decided to keep prices up to the limit.

Barlow (48) was after an accident to have alcohol content that normally have been

death. Stourbridge magistrates were told yesterday. Barlow, of Whitehall House, Hartlebury, was found to have an alcohol

NEWS IN BRIEF

rating 291 milligrams above the limit. He was fined £40 and banned from driving for three years.

Tristar all go

Test flights of the Lockheed Tristar indicated that it would meet guarantees and delivery dates. Mr Robert Schubert, an executive of the American company said in London last night.

Boy found

McMichael, aged 16, missing from his home in Luton for 10 days, was taken home from Leeds last night. He had been in the care of welfare officers until he was identified yesterday.

Odd hours' claim

A 15 per cent pay rise for working abnormal hours is being claimed by 100,000 busmen who work for companies outside London.

Car men idle

More car jobs were hit yesterday by a strike of 120 engine assemblers at the Austin-Morris factory in Longbridge, Birmingham. About 330 men were laid off at Abingdon where MGB production has stopped.

Man is shot in jewel raid

A man was shot and seriously injured yesterday in a £30,000 jewel raid at a branch of Asprey's, the jewellers.

The man, Mr Peter Harding, aged 45, of Monks Road, Banstead, Surrey, is understood to have been shot in the back of the neck at close range with a shotgun. He was taken to Guy's Hospital for an emergency operation. Last night he was "satisfactory" and not on the danger list.

Mr Harding called into Asprey's in Fenchurch Street, London, to collect a watch. A shop assistant was slightly injured by the shotgun blast. She was Miss Ann Grimsdale, aged 25, of Lurline Gardens, Battersea.

After the raid, the four men involved drove "erratically" to Tower Hill Underground station in a stolen car. They discarded their masks, raced for a train and escaped, although police halted trains in both directions.

Mr Norman Harding, the shop manager—no relation to the injured man—said the shot came after Mr Peter Harding "might have made a threatening gesture" with his umbrella.

The four raiders had followed the customer into the shop. He went forward to meet Mr Harding, but he was shoved aside and one of the raiders said: "This is a stick up," and ordered everyone to lie down on the floor. They were warned that if the alarm was raised, Mr Harding would "get it."

The man with the gun then shot Mr Harding, and the four men stuffed jewellery into a holdall. Another of the raiders was armed with a pistol, but did not use it.

The shop safe was open at the time because the staff were putting trays of jewellery into the window. Chief Inspector Hugh Moore said watches, rings and bracelets, so far valued at £10,000 had been snatched. "But it will probably be more," he said.

Mr Harding, the injured customer, is a director and senior partner in the Baltic Exchange. He is also a director of J. E. Hyde and Co and Sealridge Shipping Ltd, both based at Baltic House, Leadenhall Street. He is married with two teenage children, Caroline, aged 15, and David, aged about 13.

Heath lied about spies, says Wilson

By CHRISTINE EADE

Mr Heath was a liar for inferring that Mr Wilson, when Prime Minister, knew about the Russian spies in Britain but failed to act, Mr Wilson said in a statement yesterday.

Mr Wilson said: "The reference made to me by Mr Heath on the BBC's Panorama last night was a lie as he well knows. I shall take an opportunity in my own time of stating the facts and circumstances which will ensure as much publicity for the 'truth' as Mr Heath secured for the lie."

Tenant dumped on path

A disabled man with a severe speech impediment was carried from his flat on the first floor and left on the footpath after an argument with his landlord, East Central magistrates in London were told yesterday.

Salih Hassan (52), an unemployed cook, of Halsey Road, Winchester Hill, London, admitted wrongfully evicting Mr Anthony Nolan. He was fined £50.

Mr David Radford, counsel for the borough of Islington, said Mr Nolan, aged 22, a cabinet maker, moved into the flat, in Rosleigh Avenue, Highbury, London last December. The rent was £4.25. Mr Nolan, a registered disabled person, had his own room with use of the toilet and bathroom.

Mr Radford said Hassan visited Mr Nolan's room on August 9 and asked for the rent. Mr Nolan offered him two weeks' rent but Hassan said three weeks was owing. Hassan became excited and Mr Nolan asked him to leave.

Hassan then threw Mr Nolan's cabinet-making tools out of the window. Hassan began to remove Mr Nolan's suitcases from the room, and Mr Nolan sat down on the stairs and refused to move. Hassan, with the help of others, then carried him down the stairs and deposited him on the pavement. Hassan was ordered to pay £20 costs.

None of Mr Wilson's aides was speculating last night about when Mr Wilson would be stating the facts in his own time, or whether he would call for a Parliamentary debate to set the record straight. He said on Friday in a radio interview that the 108 Russian diplomats had been expelled to help the Conservatives hold Macclesfield.

"Either you have to put that interpretation on it—which does involve a certain degree of rationality even though it is vulgar rationality—or say they have gone quite mad," Mr Wilson said. "I think it is kind to them to say it was Macclesfield. If so they got 104 votes per spy."

The Prime Minister retorted during the Panorama programme on Monday. "It is really a contemptible attitude for a man who was once Prime Minister and had to handle national security himself—and who knew this position perfectly well but did not deal with it—to make a suggestion like that on a matter of the highest importance to the security of this nation."

Adoption warning

People wishing to adopt a baby should not expect an orphanage, says a leaflet by the Association of British Adoption Agencies.

Few prospective parents were aware of the nature of children who needed homes. "Nearly all those available are children in need of substitute parents. They are not orphans," Miss Jane Rowe, the director of the association, said yesterday.

An old hand at housing

By Judy Hillman



MR HARRY SIMPSON, the 54-year-old Londoner who will shortly take over as director-general of the first regional housing authority, in Northern Ireland, makes no bones about the difficulties that face him.

"I cannot end the 'hitterness' he said yesterday. That would be absurd. But I think we can show that housing will be offered on the basis of need. There will be complete equality of opportunity. If people choose to live in certain areas, it will be by choice and not because of necessity."

During his nine years in charge of housing in the London borough of Lambeth, Mr Simpson has begun to understand the problems faced by and posed by minority communities. The Brixton area of Lambeth is one of London's worst examples of overcrowding of coloured people. In Lambeth, one-seventh of the population is coloured and in recent years they have been getting one-third of the council's lettings.

Mr Simpson will be responsible for all housing within the Six Counties. The Northern Ireland Housing Executive is taking over building, letting, and rent-freezing from all local authorities, including the new area and the much-praised Housing Trust, and will finally control 130,000

● Left: Mr Harry Simpson

homes. It will also handle improvement grants and mortgages.

The executive has a programme of 75,000 houses over the next five years and Mr Simpson hopes that new building will be of at least as high a standard as that now mandatory for councils in England and Wales.

"We will do things for posterity," he says. "Fifteen years after you build the place, and it was designed seven years before that, people are saying, 'Can't I have something more modern?' We really ought to be projecting 10 or 15 or 20 years ahead."

He would like to see a form of rent allowance in the private sector, similar to that about to be introduced by Whitehall. However, he believes that the legislation for England, Wales, and Scotland should go further and help those in furnished accommodation where most of the hardship lies.

One danger presented by the introduction of "fair rents" in a city such as London, he thinks, is to increase polarisation.

This, he says, is already happening and the Government must find some way of helping such lower middle-income people to buy homes nearer the centre if it is not to be split into solid areas for the rich or the poor.

Oz fired by hate—teacher

By our Education Staff

"OZ 28"—the "schoolkids' issue"—was assembled with the same intensity of hate "that an IRA Provisional devotes to writing up a bomb," a teacher says today.

Jason, the columnist of "New Schoolteacher," journal of the National Association of Schoolmasters, adds that colleagues at his London school suffered "unjustified unhappiness and harm" when they found themselves named in the magazine alongside cartoons depicting teachers engaged in perverted activities.

The column is the first published reaction to the magazine and the trial by a teacher at one of the schools featured in "OZ 28." It is also a bitter member of the National Union of Teachers' young teachers' section which last month deplored the NUT's action in reporting the magazine to the police.

Jason says the magazine "contained material that caused many teachers of integrity and unblemished record to turn to their unions for aid. Our unions are, in certain cases, quite helpless enough in fighting for our interests, without having to contend with little bands of Red Guards strutting about in their ranks."

"OZ 28 represented a tide-mark in the growth of embryonic urban guerrilla warfare in this country and should be looked at alongside the activities of the Angry Brigade rather than those of 'Penthouse' and 'Playboy'."

The much mentioned cartoons... were placed next to written material about particular teachers in such a way as to imply a connection. Jason, a teacher in his twenties, asked to remain anonymous yesterday and said he had not been one of the teachers named. He added: "The distress of those who were named was acute. The magazine was selling on street corners very freely. Copies were circulating in the classroom and the playground."

In his column Jason challenges the claim that the magazine was produced spontaneously. Before the issue groups of young people visited schools and those with prominent campaigns for pupil power received a disproportionate share of coverage.

Setting in west

Exeter public works committee has agreed to a request by the army to rename a road of officers' houses at Topsham. Wester Close will replace Cornwall Road—which the army said was "inappropriate and ugly."

Registration blow for Irish breakaway party

By our Correspondent

Mr Kevin Boland's new party, Aontacht Eireann (Irish Unity), has been refused registration in the Irish Republic. Last night Mr Boland said that there would probably be an appeal against the decision.

It will certainly exacerbate differences inside Fionna Fáil where Mr Boland still has some support and where his attacks on the Prime Minister, Mr Lynch, are a source of constant unease. He is regarded as saying, somewhat emotionally, what dissidents inside the party believe but will not say.

Aontacht Eireann was launched a month ago at a rally in Dublin attended by some 1,500 delegates from almost every county in the State.

Mr Boland was Mr Lynch's Minister for Local Government until the dismissal in May 1970 of Mr Charles Haughey, the Minister for Finance, and Mr Neil Blaney, the Minister for Agriculture, on suspicion of involvement in gun-running. He

resigned when Mr Blaney and Mr Haughey were arrested with a former army intelligence officer, Captain James Kelly, and a Northern Republican, Mr John Kelly.

All four were acquitted of conspiracy to import arms last autumn. Now Captain Kelly is Mr Boland's right-hand man in Aontacht Eireann and Mr John Kelly is a leading member of the Provisionals, whose policies Mr Boland has endorsed.

Mr Boland's success in recruiting Fionna Fáil dissidents to his party has not been dramatic. He counts among his committed supporters just one young deputy, Mr Sean Sherwin, of Dublin South-West.

The refusal to register Aontacht Eireann is all the more bitter because its most tenacious critics, Sinn Féin, the steadfastly left-wing party of the official Republican move-

ment, has this year been accepted by the registrar.

Aontacht Eireann cannot be regarded as a serious electoral challenge to Fionna Fáil, but in the Realpolitik of the governing party it could play a significant role. Fionna Fáil dissidents are unwilling to move to the current parliamentary opposition, Fine Gael and Labour, and unacceptable to the radical Sinn Féin, could use Aontacht Eireann as a safety valve, withdrawing support from Mr Lynch long enough to put Fionna Fáil into opposition.

In opposition, the argument runs, the disposition of Mr Lynch and his replacement by Mr Haughey would be less traumatic than if the party was still in power.

In opposition, Mr Boland and his friends could accept that Fionna Fáil's tradition had been revived and quietly slip back into the party to await its return to power.

Detective 'was shot by third man'

One of the two men accused of murdering Detective Constable Ian Coward in Reading in June claimed yesterday that a third man, whom he knew as "Knox," had done the shooting and that he had not been there at the time.

Arthur William Skingle (25), who was alleged to have fired the gun which killed Detective Constable Coward, told Oxfordshire Assizes at Oxford that he had not seen the incident.

Skingle and Peter George Sparrow (23), both of no fixed address, have denied murdering Detective Constable Coward in Reading on June 27.

Skingle, giving evidence in his own defence said he had been introduced to Knox in Scotland. "He is not Scottish," he said. "He was on the run and he had not paid his rent for a fortnight or so. We arranged for him to come down south with us."

Skingle, Knox and Sparrow had left London on June 27 to drive to Devon. They had in the car several guns which he, Sparrow, and another man (not Knox) had stolen from Croydon.

He was supposed to be directing the car but he missed a signpost at Borehamwood and got out to look for it. Then the car drove off, leaving him stranded.

Skingle said he next saw Sparrow in a West End club the following day. He alleged that Sparrow described the shooting in detail, saying that Knox had fired at the detective.

In evidence Skingle said that he had been shooting at Cannon Row police station denying that he had done the shooting. "Of course they are not going to admit this statement exists," he said. He claimed that he had made another statement admitting the shooting, the policeman because, he said, he wanted to cooperate and not get hurt.

The trial enters its seventh day today.

Tax case ends—20 years on

Three company directors who avoided £12,500 in tax by pocketing money which should have gone into their firm were fined £11,000, £6,000 and £4,500 at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. The offences were discovered seven years ago and dated back to 1951.

Josiah Ernest Haynes of Ashley Road, Epsom, Surrey, was fined £11,000. Edgar William King of Broadfield Park, Dorking, Surrey, £6,000, and Henry Somerville Preston of Meadow Golders Green, London, £4,500. Each was ordered to pay £3,000 towards costs.

They admitted providing the Inland Revenue with false statements on the profits of Tanton (Newcastle) Limited, George Harold Partners, Clowes, of Green Tye Road, Much Hadham, was fined £100 for making a false income tax return and forging an invoice. George Frederick Charles Talbot, of Shaw Close, Ewell, received a 12 months conditional discharge for obtaining money by false pretences.

Haynes had also admitted conspiring with another man to defraud, and will be dealt with on that count later in the week.

Preston was said to be a passive director, who most likely had no knowledge of the arrangement, which involved false invoices. In 1963 there was a row between Haynes and King. Haynes walked out, and later threatened King that he would disclose everything about the company's finances. The Inland Revenue then received letters from King and Preston which said that certain income had not been included in their tax returns.

Side-effects of treatment, and let the patient decide.

The report overlooks the need to search for the underlying causes of upward trends in hypertension. Recent studies have suggested important relationships both with the nature of public water supplies and with metallic contaminants such as cadmium. It can be argued that in the long run, it would be better to eliminate causes rather than treat the condition.

Screening and the collection of reliable whole-population statistics would, however, be essential to studies of underlying causes. The two approaches appear to overlap—and there may be good reasons for pursuing both.

Owners accuse GLC

The compulsory purchase properties considered by Greater London Council for habitation was tantamount to confiscation, a spokesman said yesterday. Mr Cyril Hammett, of London, told yesterday, Mr Cyril was giving evidence on behalf of the owners of 60 council properties in St Ann's and Latimer Road, Hammersmith.

Mr Ellis asked Mr Cyril Lowrie, a GLC senior officer, on what grounds he classified the houses as unfit human habitation. "I rely on my personal inspection nothing further than that," Lowrie said.

More than 200 people will be their homes if the compulsory purchase order is accepted by the Government. Earlier Michael Burrell, for the GLC, said that the properties had been condemned for including instability, damp and inadequate cooking facilities. The council proposed the land for light industry use open space.

Mr H. Guyer, representing some of the owners, said he had been a council politician and had been a council politician and had been a council politician.

Mr Lowrie denied that the GLC policy to discourage spending money on their property. "If money had been then we would not be here."

Mr Burrell said he was a hardship occurred in a situation of this kind. The problem had been put to the Government action.

"New Scientist" will be published for the next week, pending the results of the GLC's action at the present time. The magazine said yesterday.

Miners reject 7pc pay offer

By KEITH HARPER

The miners' leaders yesterday rejected an offer of 7 per cent more pay by the National Coal Board, thus setting themselves on a course which could lead to a national strike in December.

The offer is in line with norms which the Government is trying to achieve, and corresponds closely with the made last week to 13,000 also energy workers. The board, its offer which would add £27.1 million a year to the wage bill was not influenced by Government policy but based on what the board could afford.

The board had lost £26 million in 1969-70 and had more £500,000 last year, by which time it was just at break even this year gave strike free winter.

In cash terms, the amounts to £1.80 a week surface workers and £1.75 those underground. Mr Gormley, the president of National Union of Miners, after the meeting that it not even provide the union a negotiating position.

The union's executive meet tomorrow and a special conference will be in London next week. The reference to the most authoritative body of the union, and the power to order a ballot, Mr Gormley would be drawn, but conceded industrial action could be ruled out.

It seems likely that the union's executive will draw the delegates' attention to the fact the union is committed to annual conference to a 5 per cent offer. The NCB does not need £120 million wage claim union in preparation for next year's pay demand, has its rules to allow a vote per cent—instead of 66 per cent—to authorise a strike.

The miners want £3 a more for surface workers bringing their minimum to £3.50 a week more, and £2.50 a week more for their minimum to £28.50. Also want a new National Loading agreement giving minimum of £35 instead of over £26.

Yesterday's negotiations were unusual because the board offers in a couple of its initial one was an increase in the board's week. The board's decision raise it so quickly mainly because the board's negotiators to have this is not the board's offer.

The board has been up stage of cost to the emergency, during a one page, Pithed stocks are at about nine million tons consumer reserves are higher at more than 20 million. According to Mr Barratt, the board's managing director-general, the clerks generating boards have than 16 million tons, enough to keep the stations going for more nine weeks," he said.

Owners accuse GLC

The compulsory purchase properties considered by Greater London Council for habitation was tantamount to confiscation, a spokesman said yesterday. Mr Cyril Hammett, of London, told yesterday, Mr Cyril was giving evidence on behalf of the owners of 60 council properties in St Ann's and Latimer Road, Hammersmith.

Mr Ellis asked Mr Cyril Lowrie, a GLC senior officer, on what grounds he classified the houses as unfit human habitation. "I rely on my personal inspection nothing further than that," Lowrie said.

More than 200 people will be their homes if the compulsory purchase order is accepted by the Government. Earlier Michael Burrell, for the GLC, said that the properties had been condemned for including instability, damp and inadequate cooking facilities. The council proposed the land for light industry use open space.

Mr H. Guyer, representing some of the owners, said he had been a council politician and had been a council politician and had been a council politician.

Mr Lowrie denied that the GLC policy to discourage spending money on their property. "If money had been then we would not be here."

Mr Burrell said he was a hardship occurred in a situation of this kind. The problem had been put to the Government action.

"New Scientist" will be published for the next week, pending the results of the GLC's action at the present time. The magazine said yesterday.



PICKFORDS REMOVALS GIVES EVERYTHING THE FRAGILE TREATMENT

You can trust Pickfords removal men. Because Pickfords train their men to be professional experts in handling and packing, caring for the smallest item to moving the entire contents of a house. And if you're not quite ready to move into your new home, Pickfords will carefully store anything for you, at a branch near your new home, so that when you're ready, just a phone call will mean that quickly and efficiently Pickfords can move you in. Pickfords have branches all over the country, so wherever you want to move,

however near or far, even abroad, Pickfords will take care of your removal worries.

Pickfords have been in the removal business longer than anyone else, gaining experience, building a Pickfords reputation that exists today for professionalism and fair dealing. Pickfords don't just want to move you once, they want you to rely on them to move you again, and again. When you're moving, give Pickfords a ring and try professional care and service.

PICKFORDS GENTLE GIANT FOR REMOVALS

Look in the telephone directory or Yellow Pages and give your local Pickfords branch a ring.

£53 M stolen in 1970

Thieves got away with £53,336,400 in cash and property last year, according to the annual survey by the "Security Gazette." Altogether £66,021,100 worth was stolen, and £12,684,700 worth recovered. The total was £3,800,000, or 6 per cent—higher than in 1969.

The figure included losses due to burglary, robbery, and theft recorded by the police. It did not include fraud, forgery, or shoplifting. The journal estimates that several hundred million pounds a year was lost through unreported or unsuspected cases.

Just over £26,000,000 was estimated to have been stolen in the London metropolitan area. The police recovered £3,240,000 of this.

Other areas which suffered big losses were South Wales: £3,370,226 stolen — £2,669,323 recovered; Birmingham: £3,232,100 stolen — £1,546,009 recovered; Cheshire: £2,656,824 stolen — £1,365,739 recovered; Lancashire: £2,581,832 stolen — £578,989 recovered; and Thames Valley: £2,537,436 stolen — £1,091,592 recovered.

The "Security Gazette" says "big-time" thieves are taking larger amounts, but the major loss was due to an increase in lesser thefts and burglaries.



Left: close-up of a model of the Thames barrier showing how water flow would be regulated. Above: how the complete structure would look

A bar under troubled waters

By Campbell Page

WOOLWICH REACH on the Thames will be the site of "one of the engineering wonders of the world" by 1978, the Greater London Council said yesterday when it explained its plans for a flood barrier across the river.

As flood tides get higher and South-east England continues to sink, the GLC, not known as a panicky organisation, plans to spend £75 millions on the project. It says that a serious flood could, apart from the danger to life, cause damage amounting to £1,000 millions and disrupt the Underground, power supplies, and telephones.

The engineers, led by Mr R. W. Horner, chief engineer to the rivers branch of the GLC, have had to produce plans to close the river rapidly and reliably with the least possible disturbance to shipping.

Their solution is a series of 12 spans, the widest 200ft,

across 1,800ft of river. The protection comes from rising sector gates, which are like steel cylinders revolving on their longitudinal axes and with three quarters of their outer shell cut away. The remaining quarter will normally be stowed in curved concrete housings on the river bed but can be revolved into position so that it provides a 60ft barrier from the river to well above the level of high tide.

Reliability is an absolute demand. As an engineer said yesterday it does not matter if the Severn Bridge is closed five days a year because of high winds: there are alternative routes and the bridge justifies its existence by working normally 360 days a year.

A Thames barrier, itself costing £38 millions, has to work on that one day in winter in filthy weather with heavy

rain and a storm surge sweeping up the Thames estuary when London is about to be flooded.

It will have three sources of power supply: electricity from both sides of the Thames, and its own generating system. Just in case the hydraulic power fails to get the gates moving from the river bed, an alternative method will be of "virtually jacking them up by hand" to overcome the initial resistance. Shipping will be able to use the full depth of the river in the normal way apart from having to avoid concrete platforms between the auker gates.

The gates, which can be raised in 15 minutes, would stay up for 10 hours in very serious conditions and for six hours when the threat was milder.

Mr Peter Black, chairman of

the GLC public services committee, said yesterday that the GLC and the Government had agreed that banks have to be raised and a movable barrier built: that the best site is at Silverton in Woolwich Reach; that embankments down river from the barrier should be raised and strengthened; that until the barrier is built there must be a programme of interim wall-raising in London; and that the GLC must work with the Essex and Kent River Authorities, who will be affected by the operation of the barrier.

A bill will be lodged with Parliament next month, and Mr Black expects it to have "a lively passage." The Government is expected to pay 65 per cent of the cost.

An exhibition of the project, with a push-button model of the gates, opened yesterday at County Hall for four months. A series of 25 smaller exhibitions will open in riverside boroughs on Monday.

Teaching duty 'abdicated' Safety up to councils

BY OUR EDUCATION STAFF

civil servants in the supply of teachers. But the Department must be made to realise that poor teaching could be as harmful to schoolchildren as a shortage of teachers. There had been too much "blurring over" the existence of bad schools and teachers.

The book recalls that some of the reforms now being urged on Lord James's Committee on Teacher Training were recommended by the McNair Committee in 1944. The Department had "avoided, if not abdicated" its legal responsibility for training and bad compounded this failure by resisting more recent pressures for reform.

Mr Maddison, calling for a Teachers' Education Committee as a watchdog on colleges of education and schools, said: "If it had a look at certain schools there would be a very remarkable change in them because the adverse local publicity would be devastating. The fundamental question of public accountability for education is in general totally ignored."

The two men recommend that the education committee should be linked with a Teachers' Training Council. This would be responsible for training probationary and practising teachers. It would also confer a second qualification after a student had received his college of education diploma.

These two bodies would come under a Higher Education Commission responsible for universities and polytechnics as well as the colleges.

The students' probationary year, "at present little more than a farce," would be reorganised. Some colleges would be integrated with universities and others with polytechnics in a piecemeal pattern.

The book is likely to have some influence since it represents at least part of what the Select Committee would have said about teacher training if it had not been disbanded by the Conservative Government.

An Inquiry Into Teacher Training, by F. T. Willey and R. E. Maddison, University of London Press, £1.35.

The Government will legislate to make it the duty of local authorities to promote accident prevention programmes. Mr Eldon Griffiths, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of the Environment, said in Eastbourne yesterday.

He told the National Road Safety Congress that the present scale of deaths and injuries on the roads was "nothing short of brutal obscenity that could be and must be reduced." He accused some local authorities of showing a "notable lack of will" and said they should be ashamed of themselves.

Mr Griffiths said the provisional figure for August showed 31,600 road casualties—much the same as in the corresponding month of 1970. Seven hundred people were killed, an increase of 5 per cent.

It was estimated that casualties in the first eight months of the year totalled 227,000—about 2 per cent fewer than in the same period last year.

Of the latter figure, Mr Griffiths said: "Perhaps we can look upon that as something of an improvement, but what an indictment to all and every one of us that we can talk about the death and injury of a quarter of a million people in eight months as an improvement over anything."

The compulsory measures would be introduced as soon as possible. The statutory duty would be placed on the larger authorities—like the Greater London Council and the new county councils.

Mr Griffiths said the Green Cross Code had been a success, in spite of criticism. Figures to be published this week would show that casualties to children had gone down very markedly as a result of it.

Alderman Sir Fred Huty, chairman of the National Safety Education Committee of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents called at the congress for some form of training for "lollipop" men and women, some of whom, he said, did their work in a dangerous manner.

Welsh 17 for trial

Seventeen members of the Welsh Language Society, who disrupted proceedings brought against them in Mold magistrates' court, Flintshire, a fortnight ago, will now stand trial at Mold Assize, after a successful application made yesterday before a High Court judge in chambers.

Mr Timothy Taylor, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, was granted a bill of indictment against the 17. His application for the bill was made ex parte, though Mr Dewi Watkin Powell,

representing the students, was present.

At Mold magistrates' court last month, the defendants were accused of conspiring to enter, as trespassers, property belonging to broadcasting authorities, and to interfere with television transmissions.

The case was adjourned until Monday after the defendants turned their backs on the magistrates and joined with a crowded gallery in singing, until the police cleared the gallery.

Second chance for oil terminal objectors

By JAMES LEWIS

act Committee of the Lords is meeting to consider new evidence about pollution risks as not available to it shortly before the recess, it passed the Marine Terminal Bill.

ill, a private measure by Anglesey County is to sanction the oil terminal which the 7 proposes to operate in conjunction with Shell (UK),

technique proposed for v of discharging oil porters at offshore, is new to Britain, but experience of it elsewhere, notably in South Africa, and the Persian Gulf. A spokesman agreed yesterday everyone had "got tangled" when evidence pillaged at such installations given to the Select

evidence was strongly by objectors to the 1, who have combined to the Anglesey Defence Group. Shell undertook figures about spill- from its various ter- but by the time it had measure had scraped the Select Committee, agreed," Shell said yes-

along an underground pipeline to its refinery at Ellesmere Port, in Cheshire.

The objectors, led by Mr William Wooda, a retired civil engineer and barrister, have tried unsuccessfully to have the inquiry adjourned to allow for a planning commission, but the inspector is going ahead with the hearing, which is expected to last for three weeks.

A commission would be empowered to examine the Shell case in its entirety, and to consider it in the light of the present and future demand for oil. The Secretary for Wales, however, has refused to convene one.

In its absence, the project goes ahead in a piecemeal fashion—the actual terminal by way of a private parliamentary Bill, the tank farm by way of one public inquiry, and the pipeline and other works will be the subject of independent inquiries.

"This," Mr Woods has told the inquiry, "is the case of the Anglesey David being defeated in easy stages by the Shell Goliath." The case for an all-embracing commission will be pressed again when the private Bill comes before the Commons, and a spokesman for the defence committee said yesterday that funds were flowing in to pay for legal representation.

Choose Sumlock



At least one of these machines has your name on it now for your address

1. Anita Electronic Calculators. Battery and Mains models 1000 & 1011. Square root model 1021.
2. Anita Electronic Printing Calculator.
3. Anita Business Computer. Programmable Billing desk size Computer.
4. Sumlock Compucorp. Programmable Calculators—and Card Reader, Scientist, Statistician and Financial models.
5. Sumlock Compucorp special function Calculators. Scientist and Statistician models.
6. Visible Record Computers. Card and Tape input and output series R. model 6000. Magnetic Ledger card Computer series R. model 8000.
7. Anita Data Preparation model D.P. 1010. Programme controlled Data preparation and Writing machine with tape input output.

See us on Stand 156 at the Business Efficiency Exhibition Olympia, 5th - 13th October 1971.

8. Comptometer Adding Calculators.
9. Plus Rapid Adding Machines. Six and nine column models with special currency and weights keyboard.
10. Comptograph Adding listing machines including O.C.R., Multi register and Multiplying models.

You've got us where you want us from our 34 sales and service points throughout the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Sumlock Comptometer Limited

Head Office: Anita House, 1 Rockingham Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex. Tel: Uxbridge 51522

Lamson Industries Group.

Please send me further details of the following machines (please quote Nos.) ☐ ☐ ☐

I would like to see your representative as soon as possible. ☐

Name

Company

Address

Tel:

Sumlock Comptometer Ltd., Head Office: Anita House, 1 Rockingham Rd, Uxbridge, Middx.

ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

AOLPHI (836 7511). Evns. 7.30.

MAY 1945. Sat. 8.0. Sat. 8.0.

THE MUSICALS OF LUTHER

SHOW BOAT

with the immortal songs of

KERN & HANDELSTEIN

ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO.

ALDWYCH (836 6404)

THE MAN OF MODE

Today 2.30 & 7.30. Oct. 22. 2.30

at 1.15. 2.30. 7.30. 9.15. 11.15

JOYCE'S EXILES (Mon. 7.30. 9.15)

JOYCE'S EXILES (Mon. 7.30. 9.15)

NIGHTS OF GEM (Oct. 25. 26. 27)

at 8.0. 9.15. 11.15. 1.15. 2.30

THE PLACE, Oakes Road, Epsom. 587

0051. Tel. 0.0. 1.15. 2.30. 7.30

OCCUPATIONS

All tickets 10p. 10p. 10p.

members RSC & Place Club.

AMASSOR (836 1171). Evns. 8.0.

Sat. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Sat. 8.0.

AGATHA CHRISTIE'S

THE MOUSETRAP

NINETEENTH BIRTHDAY YEAR

APOLLO (437 3661). Evns. 8.0.

Fri. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Sat. 8.0.

FURNISHED (Mon. 7.30. 9.15)

FORGET-ME-NOT LANE

by PETER NICHOLS

THE ARTS THEATRE. 836 3354.

Evns. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Sat. 8.0.

Mina Barlowe. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

by PETER NICHOLS. "A new play"

THEATRES

HAYMARKET (836 9824). Evns. 8.0.

Sat. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Sat. 8.0.

ALCO CUNNINGHAM, JEREMY BROT

A Voyage Round My Father

by JOHN MORTIMER.

NOR MAJESTY'S (836 6661). Evns. 8.0.

Sat. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Sat. 8.0.

HOWARD, DANIELS

KEEL

In a New Musical

ANABASSADOR

KING'S HEAD, Tottenham. 295 1916

Philip Borge and Howard Corman

in a new musical. 8.30. 10.00

LYRIC (437 3661). Evns. 8.0.

Sat. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Sat. 8.0.

ROBERT MORLEY

MAY MILLER and JAN HOLDEN

HOW THE OTHER HALF LOVES

New Comedy by Howard Corman

in a new musical. 8.30. 10.00

WAY FAIR (1609 3036). Evns. 8.15.

Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15.

GEORGE ANDERSON

THE PHILANTHROPIST

by Howard Corman

in a new musical. 8.30. 10.00

MAY FAIR (1609 3036). Evns. 8.15.

Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15.

GEORGE ANDERSON

THE PHILANTHROPIST

by Howard Corman

in a new musical. 8.30. 10.00

MAY FAIR (1609 3036). Evns. 8.15.

Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15.

GEORGE ANDERSON

THE PHILANTHROPIST

by Howard Corman

in a new musical. 8.30. 10.00

MAY FAIR (1609 3036). Evns. 8.15.

Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15.

GEORGE ANDERSON

THE PHILANTHROPIST

by Howard Corman

in a new musical. 8.30. 10.00

MAY FAIR (1609 3036). Evns. 8.15.

Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15.

GEORGE ANDERSON

THE PHILANTHROPIST

by Howard Corman

in a new musical. 8.30. 10.00

MAY FAIR (1609 3036). Evns. 8.15.

Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15.

GEORGE ANDERSON

THE PHILANTHROPIST

by Howard Corman

in a new musical. 8.30. 10.00

MAY FAIR (1609 3036). Evns. 8.15.

Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15.

GEORGE ANDERSON

THE PHILANTHROPIST

by Howard Corman

in a new musical. 8.30. 10.00

MAY FAIR (1609 3036). Evns. 8.15.

Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15.

GEORGE ANDERSON

THE PHILANTHROPIST

by Howard Corman

in a new musical. 8.30. 10.00

MAY FAIR (1609 3036). Evns. 8.15.

Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15.

GEORGE ANDERSON

THE PHILANTHROPIST

by Howard Corman

in a new musical. 8.30. 10.00

MAY FAIR (1609 3036). Evns. 8.15.

Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15.

GEORGE ANDERSON

THE PHILANTHROPIST

by Howard Corman

in a new musical. 8.30. 10.00

MAY FAIR (1609 3036). Evns. 8.15.

Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15.

GEORGE ANDERSON

THE PHILANTHROPIST

by Howard Corman

in a new musical. 8.30. 10.00

MAY FAIR (1609 3036). Evns. 8.15.

Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15.

GEORGE ANDERSON

THE PHILANTHROPIST

by Howard Corman

in a new musical. 8.30. 10.00

MAY FAIR (1609 3036). Evns. 8.15.

Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15.

GEORGE ANDERSON

THE PHILANTHROPIST

by Howard Corman

in a new musical. 8.30. 10.00

MAY FAIR (1609 3036). Evns. 8.15.

Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15.

GEORGE ANDERSON

THE PHILANTHROPIST

by Howard Corman

in a new musical. 8.30. 10.00

MAY FAIR (1609 3036). Evns. 8.15.

Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15.

GEORGE ANDERSON

THE PHILANTHROPIST

by Howard Corman

in a new musical. 8.30. 10.00

MAY FAIR (1609 3036). Evns. 8.15.

Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15.

GEORGE ANDERSON

THE PHILANTHROPIST

by Howard Corman

in a new musical. 8.30. 10.00

MAY FAIR (1609 3036). Evns. 8.15.

Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15.

GEORGE ANDERSON

THE PHILANTHROPIST

by Howard Corman

in a new musical. 8.30. 10.00

MAY FAIR (1609 3036). Evns. 8.15.

Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15. Sat. 8.15.

GEORGE ANDERSON

THE PHILANTHROPIST

by Howard Corman

in a new musical. 8.30. 10.00

MAY FAIR (1609 3036). Evns. 8.15.

CINEMAS

ROUNDABOUT. 247 2544. Evns. 8.0.

Sat. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Sat. 8.0.

A revolutionary spirit. "Guardian."

NOVA COURT (730 1745)

Evns. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Sat. 8.0.

HARRY ANDERSON

LEAR

ROYALTY 408 8004. Mon. 7.30. Tu. 7.30.

Evns. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Sat. 8.0.

OH! CALCUTTA!

"AMAZING & AMUSING" - "O. G."

"THE MUSICALS OF LUTHER" - "O. G."

"BREATHTAKINGLY BEAUTIFUL" - "O. G."

SARLIER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebury

Evns. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Sat. 8.0.

UNDER MILK WOOD

ST MARTIN'S 836 1445. Evns. 8.0.

Sat. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Sat. 8.0.

SLEUTH

How in this Thrilling Year

Best for years. "Evs. News."

SAVOY (836 8849). Evns. 8.0. Sat. 8.0.

Sat. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Sat. 8.0.

THE SECRETARY

SHARPEY THEATRE (836 6596)

Evns. 8.0. Sat. 8.0. Sat. 8.0.

4TH BEAUTIFUL YEAR

"HAIR"

A few good seats available tonight.</

Vaccination campaign aims to include 'back garden' hens

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Chickens at the bottom of the garden are the main target of the Ministry of Agriculture's biggest drive to control fowl pest by vaccination. Householders on or so hens form the bulk of the 250,000 poultry farmers and pleas to protect hens against the most virulent and expensive outbreak on record have been unheeded.

Number of notified outbreaks is still running at about five a day, and signs up are already apparent. A break is expected in the winter. Without a

response to the campaign, the disinfecting to take several weeks under control. The small owner, 200,000 leaflets is sent, telling where the disease is, and how to prevent it. New ways of disinfecting are being looked at. Women's institutes, trade unions, societies, schools, and hatcheries. Many means in our read the message. d. Infiltrating the chief veterinary officer's Women's Hour.

legislation is proposed. White Paper publishes rules on statutory "with consideration." It would be to enforce. The Paper is in the report by a review in May by Mr. ter of Agriculture. Ministry officials said yesterday that they did not expect the falling off in vaccination to recur. Cheap live vaccine, costing only about 50p for 100 doses—the price of one or two pullets—replaced dearer inactivated vaccine in December and is easier to administer. It could be sprayed or beak-

dipped: injection is no longer necessary. The lessons of last winter, the officials believed, would stir producers to vaccinate more widely. Up to the end of July, 700 million doses of live vaccine had been sold. The policy of slaughter rejected in 1962 would not be revived, the report said. And no encouragement would be given to the development of vaccination teams because of the risk of spreading infection and because live vaccine is more effective.

Among the recommendations in the report are: Consideration of quarantine restrictions on imported birds other than poultry—parrots in particular; Discussions between the Ministry and packers on the possibility of selling ready-to-cook birds without giblets, to reduce the risk of infection; Encouraging local authorities to step up enforcement of regulations about waste food; A code of hygiene; Banning of store poultry markets; Exhibition of only vaccinated birds at poultry shows, which would no longer be banned.

The infection spread quickly, partly because the new virus affected the respiratory organs as well as the central nervous system and digestive tract and easily became airborne. But the report said the decline in the use of vaccine in 1969-70 must have had its effect on the spread of the disease. We are convinced the disease would have spread far more slowly, and the epidemic would have been far less extensive, if the decline had not occurred.

On the report of the Fowl-pest Review Panel the National Farmers' Union said it would cooperate willingly. But it very much regretted the absence of financial incentives. These were "essential to complete success."



Navy aircrews training in underwater escape techniques at HMS Vernon, in Portsmouth. The trainer is identical to the interior of a Wessex helicopter, and can be rolled about to provide realistic conditions

Tapes produced in fox cubs row

The chairman of the League Against Cruel Sports yesterday produced a tape recording which he said proved that four orphaned fox cubs had been turned loose as quarry for a hunt.

The League had earlier said that a farmer had given the cubs to the Belvoir Hunt, Leicestershire, but an inquiry by the Masters of Foxhounds Association rejected the allegations.

Mr. Raymond Rowley, the chairman, yesterday denied that the League had refused to take part in the inquiry or give evidence. He said the League asked how the inquiry would be conducted but got no reply. "The next thing I knew the inquiry had been held."

He said the tape recording was of a conversation with Mr. Jim Webster, huntsman to the Belvoir. A person, said to be Mr. Webster, said he had got the cubs, put them with another mother and "they'll be out in the corn now."

Mr. Rowley said the tape was

Directors and firm are fined

A firm which earlier this month was fined £100 for having a sixteenth-century farmhouse—the subject of a preservation order—demolished was fined £5 at Hatfield, Hertfordshire, yesterday, and ordered to pay £300 costs for not keeping a nameplate outside its registered office.

Mr. Richard Walley, of Limbury Road, Luton, and Mr. Brian Colwell, of Wellgate Road, Luton, both directors of Maltglade Ltd., Luton, were also ordered to pay costs of £50 and £10 respectively.

A summons of not having a registered office to which mail might be sent was dismissed. Two summonses against Mr. Walley of permitting Maltglade Ltd. not to have a registered office and allowing the company not to keep its name on the outside of the registered office were also dismissed.

Mr. Ian Glidewell, QC, defending, said that the company did have a registered office, registered at Company House.

Classes on sex to be optional

By our Correspondent

CHILDREN at schools in Exeter can be withdrawn from classes about sex if their parents object to the city council's booklet on sex education, Mr. Stanley Nielsen, Exeter's Director of Education, said yesterday.

Mr. Colin Knapman, a Post Office engineer, of Parkfield Way, Topsham, has stopped his two daughters from going to Topsham Junior school because he objects to the booklet, "Scheme of Education in Personal Relationships."

He claimed earlier that certain paragraphs encouraged homosexuality, and said that he was seeking legal aid to answer a summons for failing to send his daughters to school. He refused yesterday to comment on Mr. Nielsen's assurance.

Mr. Kenneth Kavanagh, aged 39, a senior probation officer at Bedford, has said he is sending the booklet to the Attorney-General, for consideration of a possible prosecution.

Mr. Kavanagh said he had been in touch with Mr. Knapman. "I hope this week to form some kind of association to help parents in this situation. Our main preoccupation is freedom of conscience," he said. "We certainly want to foster sex education, but aim to advise where there is a slant in conflict with parents' consciences."

Mr. Nielsen said that most parents were delighted that someone was tackling the snags for them, and only one official complaint had been made about the booklet.

New press man at No. 10

Mr. Gerry Moggridge, chief press officer at the Department of Education and Science since 1968, has been appointed to the same post at 10 Downing Street.

Mr. Moggridge, aged 42, replaces Mr. George Holt, who becomes home affairs editor of overseas press services at the Central Office of Information.

Longer hours 'death to pubs'

By our own Reporter

Many public houses could be squeezed out of existence if the Government mishandles the question of licensing hours, it was claimed yesterday.

The National Federation of Licensed Victuallers, which represents 35,000 licensees in England and Wales, told a Home Office committee on Liquor Licensing that anything more than 9½ permitted hours was not generally feasible. The federation recommended to the Erroll Committee that licensees should be given powers to open their premises for a total of 9½ hours between 10 a.m. and midnight, with the right to admit family parties, including children, to selected bars.

It added: "Everyone has heard of country pubs being squeezed out of existence. A mishandling of the question of permitted hours by the Government, whether for the benefit of the tourist trade or anything else, could lose us many more."

"Already the licensee and his wife together work 154 hours a week on average, so that the pub could be kept open longer only if staff were employed."

"But even an untrained barman would demand more than the licensee himself is receiving and could be paid only, in theory, by increasing prices. In practice, the attempt to do this would cause custom to fall away and would aggravate the licensee's difficulties."

On the question of children in bars, the federation believed that the right step would be to grant freedom to cater for the whole family—with drinks only if desired—in selected public house bars, at the discretion of the licensee.

Continental-type cafés might harm the public house by draining away an essential part of its trade.

The recommendations explained: "Why should the solid-looking English pub be so vulnerable compared with the Continental café? The point can be answered very briefly. Let the excise duties be brought down to the level at which they stand in, say, West Germany, where beer prices are much the same as they are here, and the pub could stay open all night—with a well-paid barman on duty to enable the licensee to get a reasonable night's rest."

ing machi

...the 31st...
...of its type...
...and...
...with...
...special features...
...value—buy...
...machines...
...in...
...national...
...one was...
...for a...

our cut to food stment

ch I could...
...want...
...with...
...come...
...and...
...and...
...understanding...

giving

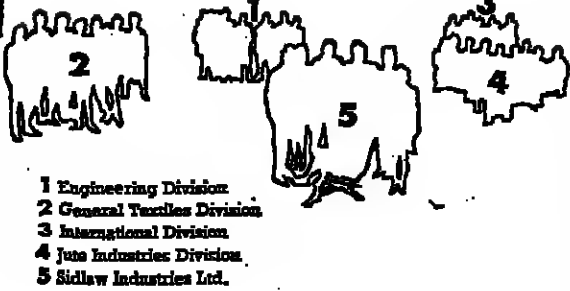


view from Sidlaw—a wide Horizon

For 50 years we lived with the good of Jute Industries. Up to 6 years ago we described us well. If it was jute, use it. If it wasn't, please try elsewhere. Today we remain pre-eminent in jute. You can also try us with confidence for made fibre knitting and weaving yarns, in carpet backings, carpet tiles, fibril-polypropylene, furnishing fabrics

and cranes. These are areas where we foresee significant growth. That is why we have dropped our single-fibre tag and changed our name to Sidlaw Industries Limited, taken from the hills which overlook our Dundee base. At the same time we have formed four divisions founded on product groups to give

vigorous attention to the widely differing markets which we now serve, not forgetting our major interests in four expanding man-made fibre associate companies. So, to introduce the new us, we took to the hills with people and products. You will observe that there is an excellent view of Dundee but an even better sight of a very wide horizon.



Sidlaw Industries Ltd.

Jute Industries Division
General Textiles Division
International Division
Engineering Division

Meadow Place Buildings
Dundee
DD1 9QN
Telephone 0382 23161

Associate companies
Polytape Ltd.
Synthetic Fabrics (Scotland) Ltd.
Cordova Spinners Inc (U.S.A.)
N.V. Fibrilo (Belgium)

Michael Billington on West of Suez

OSBORNE WALLAH

JOHN OSBORNE'S "West of Suez," which has just transferred to the Cambridge Theatre, is a work that has been chronically misinterpreted. Osborne, we have been told has forfeited the right to speak for his own generation, has written a play that would appeal to the white minorities in South Africa or Rhodesia, has adopted the mantle of N. C. Hunter in penning a piece of Anglicised Chekhov with a fat star part and has generally swung so far to the right as to be almost out of sight. However instead of being a lament for the loss of Empire, the play is really about the fate of Western civilisation. It is not a hymn to times past but a prophetic warning about times to come; not a piece of Tory nostalgia but a cry of liberal despair.

It is true, of course, that Osborne sets the action in a former British colony that has recently gained its independence and that there is a good deal of talk about the time-table of the South India railway books scented with curry-powder. But this is no more than Osborne's own Proustian acknowledgment of the evocative power of insignificant objects (in "Time Present" old theatrical posters and bills spelt off a similar total recall and in even a mark of the characters' slightly self-indulgent sentimentality. For a genuine parallel to Osborne's attitude to our colonial past, one should look to James Cagney's "Shakespeare Wallah" which shows a tumbledown theatrical troupe touring a changing, post-imperial India: like Ivory, Osborne admits the necessity of change but has a profound sympathy for people left stranded by the tide of history.

"West of Suez" however is not really about Empire. It is about the break-up of any civilisation that no longer puts its trust in reason, in respect for other people's values and, above all, in language. As has been pointed out, the play is built round a preoccupation with words. Three of the characters are writers: people are constantly commenting on the quality of each other's verbal style; and Jed, the American hippie who finally savages the bourgeois-decadents, is shown to have a pathetically limited capacity for invective. As a writer, Osborne clearly has a vested interest in language and its careful preservation; but what he says in the play is that if you don't believe in language you are not only sacrificing something of your own essential selfhood but you are also destroying a bridge between human beings and hastening the day when the law of the jungle prevails. Osborne obviously believes that the barbarians and philistines are at the gates; and that is why the hippie trade leads so quickly to an act of utterly pointless violence. From the breakdown of verbal contact, all else will follow.

On a second hearing, the play seems much more carefully constructed than at first appeared; built on Chekhovian principles. It is as full of echoes as a whispering gallery. Thus it opens with a spiky, edgy duologue between Frederika, one of the hero's four daughters, and her pathologist husband, Edward. Most critics have taken Edward's subsequent disappearance from the action as a sign of inept craftsmanship and wondered why there should be so much stress on his off-stage friendship with the hippie; but surely the point is that both stand outside the charmed circle of this literary family and therefore feel an immediate tug of sympathy. Edward constantly describes himself as "a blood-and-shit man"; and it can be no accident that "blood" and "shit" are the two words that throb through Jed's final speech like a refrain. Similarly Frederika condemns the islanders for their blend of "anath and hysteria, brutality and sentimentality"; and her father uses exactly the same words later, unconsciously revealing the bond between himself and his most pugnacious daughter. Seemingly rather off-hand in his attitude to structure,

Osborne quietly knits the play together through reiterated words and phrases. The weakness in "West of Suez" is the dissolution of civilised values is over-literally preannounced: what Chekhov could suggest with a breaking string or Shaw with a sound of distant gunfire, Osborne presents rather nakedly with an on-stage killing. But viewed in the context of Osborne's whole career, the play is endlessly fascinating. Despite its climax, it marks another stage in his attempt to withdraw physical action from his work; it shows him achieving greater objectivity in his delineation of character; and it also shows him eliminating the chain of theatrical and showbiz metaphor that fuelled so much of his earlier work.

This last point is highly significant: Osborne, Pintor, Wood, Livings, Owen, Dyer are just some of the modern dramatists whose writing has grown directly out of their acting career and I believe you can detect the influence of this in most of their work. Certainly in Osborne's case both his style and content have been deeply influenced by his understanding of the actor's temperament. In "Epitaph For George Dillon" the actor-hero's embattled, complex and turbulent relationship with his wife (I attract hostility, I seem to be on heat for it") uncannily foreshadows Osborne's own volatile relationship with his public. "Look Back In Anger" strikes a chord in most young people equipped with an energy, passion and concern that can find no proper social outlet and to narrow the focus, it also reflects the problems of an actor stuck in the rut of Midlands weekly rep in the fifties knowing that he has a talent that has so far gone unremarked.

The Entertainer obviously exploits all Osborne's knowledge of the theatrical scene; indeed the music-hall idiom is built so strongly into the fabric of the play that even the domestic scenes retain the bantering, button-holing tone of Archie's front-cloth numbers. Even in "Luther" there is a resort to green-room language ("Men like you just don't forget their words" Luther's father tells him as he prepares for his gruelling first communion) and the use of the old vaudeville trick of repeating something that has just been said to one brings an unwanted touch of Max Miller into the Middle Ages. And Laurie in "The Hotel In Amsterdam" may be a successful writer but he is still loaded with an actorish delight in slightly camp conversational fantasies.

This reliance on theatrical metaphor and backstage egotism has in no way undermined the works concerned; instead it has nourished and sustained them. But I don't think it's fanciful to see Osborne in "West of Suez" standing further outside his characters than before and harnessing something of his normally intuitive identification with his hero. Obviously the Osborne trademarks are all there: the hostility to critics, the attack on fake sobriety, the sometimes whimsical animal references. But you really believe his hero might have sat at a typewriter; and you can imagine the kind of books he would have written.

Someone remarks of a character in an earlier Osborne play that she has her ear to the ground of the wrong building; and if I had to sum up Osborne's special quality as a writer it would be that he normally has his ear to the ground of the right building. His plays catch and interpret the mood of a time; and in "West of Suez" he is (I believe) alerting us to the fact that there is a strong Fascist instinct currently abroad. It is rather like Gorki's "Enemies" seen from another angle: the difference here is that the beleaguered bourgeoisie are threatened not by rising social and political progress but by a spirit of fanatical intolerance. My God, they've shot the fox! is the resonant final line as the hero lies slumped on the lawn; and clearly what this signifies is that, although much of the old order may have to go, its removal can at least be accomplished with dignity and propriety. That sounds to me more like the attitude of an old-fashioned liberal humanist than of a tweedy Lomshire squireshire.

WITH THE publication of his two most recent volumes of poetry George Mackay Brown is perhaps now accepted as one of the most unique poetic voices to come out of Scotland this century. For some years now he has been able to live from his work and the awards which have accompanied it—an Arts Council Grant in 1965, the Society of Authors' Award in 1968, and the Scottish Arts Council Literature Prize in 1969. For one critic he "achieves a singing directness not unworthy of Yeats, a legendary richness not inferior to Edwin Muir, and a verbal resonance not less remarkable than Dylan Thomas." In spite of this he is not a public figure, preferring to remain alone in his native Orkney where he is now working on a novel. RAYMOND GARDNER visited him there.

ORKNEY IS A land of 100 islands, the largest pot still distillery in Scotland, and poets—the latter impression justified enough by the late Edwin Muir and now by George Mackay Brown who, unlike Muir, has used the islands, their history and their people exclusively throughout his poems, stories and plays. The two men met at Newbattle Abbey College when Muir was the warden and Brown the student. After eight years spent at Newbattle and Edinburgh University where he read English, George Mackay Brown returned to the town of Stromness on the West Mainland where he was born in 1921 and where he has remained ever since.

A stroll down the main street of Stromness involves him, and you, in at least a dozen "times of day," conversation in any public place turns into a community meeting, and in private he does not care to discuss his work in any detail. Nor, one imagines, does he relish the periphrastics of journalism. He is a man withdrawn, as far as it is possible, from what he calls Progress, and if the neat council house



George Mackay Brown

Man of Hoy

overlooking the harbour appears incongruous as the home of such a man then he is only too pleased that in this case Progress has helped him to avoid the tourist embarrassment of a hut and hen with peat fires and crows round the door.

For convenience sake Mr Brown agrees to being a Scottish poet, quickly adding that this does not move him to wear the kilt or have his photograph taken while leaning against an upturned boat on an Orkney beach. The point of nationality is not altogether superfluous since the history of these islands is as much wrapped up with that of Scandinavia and points north as it is with Scotland. It was under the Scots that the Orkadians, after the Danish king pledged their islands to Scotland as part of his daughter's dowry in 1468, were bound

into virtual slavery. Some say they still are, and it is true that anything south of the Old Man of Hoy is referred to ignominiously as "The South."

Mackay Brown was 20 before he read "The Orkneyinga Saga," an English translation of the 13th-century Icelandic history of the islands collected from the skalds and sagamen of the ancient North. Modern research has confirmed many of the tales in the book. It is these which give the poet his "saga voice" and he sees the book as the source work for the style and atmosphere of his work. The heroes of "The Orkneyinga Saga"—Thorfinn and Torfeinar, Sigurd and Rogvald—occur time and again in his writing. And while one may justifiably hear echoes of Edwin Muir in the early poems and invoke Dylan Thomas among the rhythmic cadences more is

explained by the effect of that book.

Out of Mackay Brown's work comes an overriding sense of loss, both moral and physical. The perimeters of poetic estate are clearly defined by seas on all sides and by his refusal to cross them. It is a dangerous stampitt by accusations of parochialism which are diminished by the intensity of his vision but nevertheless reflect his obsession with the islands of birth. More locally there was long disagreement when his three television plays were shown earlier this year. Many Orkadians saw them as bad the tourist industry, and while it is true that Mackay Brown's work displays an almost arrogant dismissal of time, and has even celebrated reworking of history, it is also a response to Orkney which is essentially an emotional one. He does like what he sees now and while he is not blind to the misery of the past, he seems to assert that somewhere along the road to Progress we have turned up the wrong street. That is hardly parochial concern.

From his two most recent volumes "Fishermen with Ploughs," best illustrates the poet's preoccupation with man's inability to cope. The time of the poem cycle is enormous, in the ninth century to the present day and follows the fortunes of a small community which sails from Norway to make landfall on the Orkney islands of Hoy. That there was a village, Rackwick Bay where they settled, is that the Orkney islands are strewn with hither evidence of depopulation adds a grim reality to what, in itself, is a moral tale. As he says in an introduction: "Perhaps the quality of life grows poorer as Progress multiplies its gifts on a simple community. The dwellers in islands are drawn new altars. The valley is drained its people." That the people move a city, are driven out by "the Drag black pentecostal fire," are returned to begin life again in the valley is what reality ends and the myth begins.

And so one leaves Orkney and sickly across the Pentland Firth the good ship St Ola, who would in the provincial mill pond, to South-leaving George Mackay Brown in the words of the "Radio Times" "walking in rain, hail or shine around Orkney." The final word might be to John Broom who commented in a Scottish broadsheet, "Scotland, course, the average Sassenach and a few Scotsmen, imagine Orkney to be about the same size as Hyde Park."

"Fishermen with Ploughs," a poem cycle by George Mackay Brown is published by the Hogarth Press at £1.50.

Madrigal marathon

Edward Greenfield's record review

MONTEVERDI, the greatest of all madrigal composers, is at last being celebrated on record as he deserves. Philips have undertaken nothing less than the complete recording of all the madrigals that have survived. The recording people seem often to have gone mad in their passion for collected editions (I only hope the public responds) but here is a collection which far more than most is a box of delights from beginning to end. The first album of five discs (Philips 679006 £8.45 until next February) contains virtually all the madrigals Monteverdi wrote during his last years, not only the massive Volume VIII with its songs and love and war, but the "musical jokes" and other madrigals of Volumes IX and X.

With the liveliest and most imaginative of Monteverdians, Raymond Leppard, directing the project, any chance that the results might be earnest and pedestrian disappear. I have found equal delight in progressing steadily through the ten sides or merely "dipping." The point that unfailingly comes home is the startling variety of the music, its revolutionary qualities. The initial impression could hardly be more sumptuous with two glorious six-part choruses treated to string accompaniment. Then in the great majority of the madrigals solo voices are used, pointed and contrasted, with such singers as Heather Harper, Sheila Armstrong, Anne Howells, Robert Tear, Luigi Alva, Clifford Grant and Stuart Dean showing in their care for word-meaning how the fascinating musical quirkiness is linked with the poems being set. Complete texts and translations are included, to help just as positively as a libretto does with an opera recording.

It is Volume VIII which includes the longer pieces—almost short operas—"Il Combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda" and "Il ballo delle Ingate," and here particularly one is grateful for Leppard's view of Monteverdi as a consistently dramatic composer. I know the academics keep wincing about detailed points in Leppard's editions (those string accompaniments for example), but what matters above all, even more than Leppard's strongly argued justifications, is that the music

is made vital for the non-specialist listener. With superb recording quality—the acoustic varied to suit the scale of each piece—and with consistently crisp singing from the Glyndebourne Chorus as well as the soloists, this, I am sure, is a set which will establish new patterns of listening, just as Nadia Boulanger's famous Monteverdi record did in its early exploration over 30 years ago.

I look forward to Leppard's presentation of Monteverdi's opera "Il Ritorico d'Ulisse" at Glyndebourne next season and after that a recording, like the Boult's, of the famous English as Ulisse and Maureen LeBarne as Penelope. In this very rare edition there are longeurs, but the genius of Monteverdi still keeps shining out.

Thurston Dart, like Leppard, combined keen academic qualities with high performing talent and the unfailing knack of attracting controversy. He couldn't help being interesting, and after his tragically early death it is good that some of his finest records are being reissued, notably on the newly refurbished Oiseau-Lyre label. His five-disc collection "Masters of Early English Keyboard Music" now comes in an album at under £5 (OLS 114-8), the best, freshest versions currently available (Argo ZRG 887-8). Those who hanker after the heavier Bach style of half a century ago will not doubt prefer Klemperer's new recording of the same works with the New Philharmonia (HMV SLS 808), but he warned, the tempi are slow even by Klemperer standards.

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

Propaganda

THOSE LOVINGLY created films about animal behaviour that filter up from Bristol are all very well, but programmes about child behaviour knock spots off them for gruesomely compulsive television. Not that Fey chat to Harold Williamson, it's the laboratory work that's magnetic. One of the most memorable moments I have seen came a couple of years ago when some American Boffins had this kid at a table repeating a sentence that increased by one word each time, and as the third adjective popped in she concentrated and said: "I think I've got down now." I know that feeling most days, but she did it. Funny thing was, the scientists thought they had won.

Monday's "Horizon" was full of these deceiving animals, had pulled in material from research into children's learning powers from half a dozen projects here and in America, so it started out as a basic advantage, even if the very first clips, showing a week old child allegedly working out how turning its head made a light flash, appeared less convincing than the researchers had found it.

If at first you don't succeed... you don't succeed," was in fact a meticulous scientific piece of propaganda. Starting and ending with one of our own Educational Priority Areas,

it finished with a stirring plea for more cash, having given most of the 50 minutes showing how "scientists prove that the teaching role of the parent from birth is crucial." And therefore that if the parents in a grotty area are cramped, depressed and uninspiring, the kids start off way behind.

I call it "Propaganda" because the film was black and white as the title. This was the world of "successful" and "unsuccessful" mothers, of children who could do the problem or who couldn't. Of success or failure. Not that I am complaining. The evidence was there in the experiments in a very chilling way, and if the message is bleak, then by all means let us (or in this case let producer/writer William Goldwyn) frighten as many people as possible.

JAZZ RECORDS

Sam Peters

Youth bands

ALTHOUGH semi-professional dance band musicians were put out of regular work by the rock boom of the fifties, many of them still enjoy the thrill and discipline of big band playing in rehearsal groups. Two men—Brian Blain, a former English master who took charge of the Musicians' Union's Campaign For Live Music in 1966, and Bill Ashton, a teacher of French who formed a London schools jazz orchestra

In 1964—are responsible for the fact that these 150 or so groups have access to a library of rewarding arrangements. Ashton's creation, now the National Youth Jazz Orchestra, because his recruiting net has spread beyond the capital, has meant free evening class tuition for thousands of young instrumentalists and nearly 200 have graduated from his first team. The orchestra which played at Ronnie Scott's Club and last weekend had lost all the members who performed there two years ago. "But it doesn't matter," he says, "providing there are always young players coming up. The music we have now is so much better. If you have good arrangements, a band rises to that level. That's what I am most pleased about. It's a good having a hand unless you have good music to play. When we commission music, we pay the bloke a fiver. But we publish the score, and make it available through the Musicians' Union. That's why expert people have wanted to write for us."

Another reason, as you can hear on his band's first LP, National Youth Jazz Orchestra (Philips 6308 067), is that arrangers like John Dankworth, his associate Ken Gibson, Graham Collier and Michael Gibbs can count on a high, professional level of performance from these youngsters (the age limit is 21, and the present hasist is 15). Of the soloists on the album, recorded in January and February, Collier now employs saxists Alan Wakeman and Bob Sydor and pianist Geoff Castle, and Stan Sulzmann, an enterprising and uninhibited soprano saxist, works with both Dankworth and Gibbs.

The rhythm section is particularly lively. "Four-four as it is finished as far as young people are concerned,"

says Ashton. "Music must have a little time in it to get through to it. This is what the best bands group to offer. In a sense, there are more musicians in England today than have ever been, but they aren't jazz musicians. We get huge numbers of players from well-known coming to our classes, drummers, I want to produce music a high standard, difficult to play at the same time, having some element about it. A certain discipline should be involved, otherwise players are never going to develop an orchestra."

How our jazz musicians found way through the war years is documented on Jazz In Britain 40s (Parlophone PMC 7121), which a typically comprehensive Charles sleeve note. And how well they and Dankworth trained the music who stock our major recording shops is illustrated by the excellent 25th anniversary BBC Jazz Club Live The Bobby Lamb/Ray P. Orchestra 1950s Recordings (1985) a shrewdly arranged album which features fine work by Ken Wheeler (trumpet), Alan Brance (alto sax), Cliff Hardie (trumpet) and Kenny Clare (drums).

ECONOMISTS' BOOKSHOP

Open Until 7:00 Tuesday
For Social Science Subjects
15, Bedford Square, London WC1R 4EJ
W.C.2, New Aldwych and 15, Bedford Square

مكتبة الاقتصاديين

explained by the fact that the Queen, Shabanou of Iran, the first woman to be crowned Empress in Iranian history, formal business involving written orders, many telephone calls, a permanent car to take her to the palace, and a wait of nearly two hours before the confrontation.

On his wait over, there are more than 100 minutes and two more waiting rooms. The door opens and there stands the Imperial Majesty the Queen, the 32-year-old former Farah Pahlavi. She is wearing what looks like a simple old silver necklace, a gold band, and a plain gold watch. She looks quite thin, drawn, and tired. Her fresh makeup does not hide circles under her eyes. She smiles and points the way to a chair, then up on a sofa next to the chair.

Most people picture a queen in a big palace and wearing crown and nothing more. But it's a real job. It's hard work. I work on hours a day every day. I'm the head of 24 different organisations. I have to deal with so many things which are really not my business. In fact I'm getting grey already.

She touches her hair. "This is not natural colour. I used to have dark hair but I decided to dye it to a lighter colour because it makes me look not so hard. Don't you think it looks better?"

She quickly turns serious again as she goes back to her responsibilities. She is also in charge of fund raising welfare organisations. Some of the money comes from the Government. I try to get as much as I can from private donors because I can't ask the Government.

All of this work she does in the morning. Her mornings are for work and sleep. "I positively need hours of sleep," she says. "I don't know why, maybe it's because my tonsils. I keep having sore tonsils and I'm going to have my tonsils out after the celebrations. It's a bit of a nuisance, but it's a person's health."

She lights another cigarette. "I'm going to quit after the operation. I'm the head of the anti-cancer society. But when I meet with the members of that group I always hide cigarettes."

These days the Queen is smoking a lot. The pressure on her the Shah as the final preparations for the big week mount is overwhelming. An estimated cost of up to \$300 million countless VIPs will descend on the tiny little tented village at the



The Queen of Iran



With family in St Moritz

The extravagance of the Iranian anniversary celebrations at Persepolis has been widely criticised. Not least by the Queen of Iran herself. Here she talks to Sally Quinn.

A queen of many parts

ruins of Persepolis for a three-day banquet, wreath laying, parade, and multimillion dollar sightseeing marathon which would break even the hardest soul.

The Queen makes no secret of her unhappiness with the final plans of the celebrations, and finds it difficult to be enthusiastic although she has stressed the importance of reviving Persian art and culture and of warning her country away from "Westernisation mania," nothing but the caviar will be Iranian during the entire festival.

"People are quite right in their criticism. The fact is that there are few Iranian provisions for the celebrations. But we have not come so far in some fields that we do not need the Occident. The things which will remain will be Iranian. We would have done the interior decoration of

the tents in Persia, and the design could have been done in Persia but it was all so rushed.

"Everything happened at the last moment and I just didn't have a chance to see it. There were so many more important things. And also it was a committee point of view. It was a majority decision. I tried to get them to see it my way, but they were all so much older than I. May be it's just a generation gap. It's a pity, but it's just too late to do anything about it, the contracts were all signed.

"But you know the monument will be Iranian. And the food? Well, we needed the skills of maitres and waiters from France. We're having some Iranian food but Maxim's French food is better when you are having people from 60 countries. They can all eat French cooking. And the public relations will remain. It would have

taken years for the Iranians to do it themselves."

But the Queen will wear to the festival dresses all made by Persian handicraft. "The material will be hand-woven by Iranians, designed and sewn by Iranians." She smiles triumphantly. She talks again about expenses. "The expenses are really things we had to do for the country anyway to raise tourists' interest. And we get a lot spiritually. All the Heads of State are coming. The public relations is fantastic. Other countries pay so much money for public relations and we're getting it free. We want people to see that this is what Iran is and to see what we had to do to get there. And we have to do more. The celebration is pushing people to work harder. They never would have done it had it not been for the celebrations."

She lights another cigarette and

describes how she spends her day. She gets up at 9 am, has breakfast, and receives her youngest child, a daughter aged one and a half. She does her homework and telephoning from 10 30 am until 2 pm, when she lunches with the Shah.

For two to three hours in the afternoon I receive my Chief of Cabinet, then receive visitors or visit hospitals, schools or factories or something like that. My three oldest children are in school so that they usually come and visit me in the afternoon around four. If I have a meeting then, I'll try to postpone it.

"At night we usually have dinner at 8 30 pm with a few close friends. They watch a movie or discuss politics. There is no real division between my private life and my public life. Even when we are relaxing with friends we are still discussing the problems of

the country. His Majesty works as hard as I do."

She says women in Iran have come a long way in the last eight years but that traditions and religion make it difficult for things to happen overnight. "This area," she says, "I try to do as much as I can to help. I would say that psychology is the most important weapon that I have, and I use it every day. When I'm dealing with the male Ministers or my husband, well, of course, His Majesty has the last word, but... you have to study very hard and know exactly what you want and if you feel strongly about something or want one idea to go through you have to make them think it's their own idea. Sometimes they would say no just because it's not their own idea."

She smiles slightly and says, "My behaviour and the way I am around my husband is very important because it is through me that he will derive his impression of other women." In Iran today polygamy is still sanctioned but only if the first wife approves. Would the King ever ask Her Majesty to allow him to take another wife? "He would not say that," she laughs. "One wife is trouble enough."

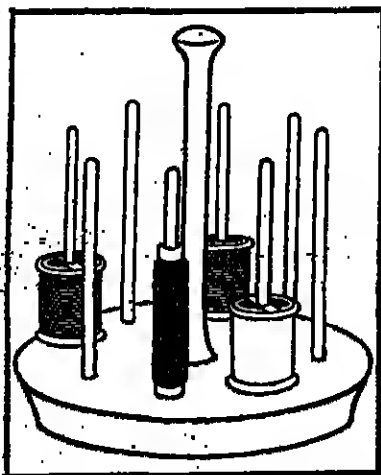
Although she does not talk about them much, one of the Queen's major worries is the upbringing of her children, especially that of the 11-year-old Crown Prince. "I want to raise my children as normal, stable human beings. They must have their childhood. In Iran it is very difficult; so my eldest son and daughter go to a palace school with about 25 children. But they are still spoiled outside, and by their teachers." Empress Farah wants to send the Crown Prince to a larger school soon.

She so dislikes being treated like a queen that almost her favourite time of year is the month every winter when the royal family goes to St. Moritz, in Switzerland, to ski.

"I lose myself skiing," she says. "I can be completely free on the slopes and I love the whole atmosphere. I don't have to be a queen again. I can do all the simple things I cannot do here. It's complete relaxation for me."

At 32 she has the responsibilities and problems not usually borne by someone of her age. "I have to deal with all my people," she says. "It's having the confidence of the people that I care about. Our monarchy is different from any other monarchy. When individual people come to me I just can't forget their problems or get them out of my mind."—Washington Post.

Kentwork
Reel-Rack



some 7,000 outlets but will give the name of your nearest stockist if you write to A. Sanderson & Co. Ltd., Ropery Street, Hull.

More to store

I AM beholden to a resder, Stephen Walters, for introducing me to the catalogue of Storemore Products Ltd., of 153 High Town Road, Luton, Beds. (Tel. Luton 28506.) As our possessions increase it seems our living and storage space can't keep up—a kind of cupboard inflation. There are all sorts of ingenious extra-storing devices, shelves to hang below shelves, racks for shoes, bottles, tools, clothes, pots and pans. You name it and Storemore seem to have something to offer. Usually made of plastic-covered wire and mostly in white, prices are just that much less (because this is a mail order business) than similar storage units in the shops. Some of the designs are on the Design Index and one can't say fairer for their looks. Write to Storemore for their catalogue.

Clean sweep

VACUUM cleaners are constantly being refined and embellished. And Electrolux's new Two-in-One twin cleaner 500, price £43.30, by using a new suction method cuts down the decibels too. There is a powered brush plus powerful suction and a warning whistle when the bag's full up. A flip-over control combines carpet or floor tool. There is a 2ft. 6in. extension tube and a two-way dusting nozzle with one for crevices. I have one small moan about this and other upright vacuum cleaners. On the main handle there is usually a finger hold to lift the machine but this is put so high on the handle that I, not a midget but average small, cannot lift the darned things much above ankle height and so, to keep my ankles from being bruised and get the machine up stairs, must carry it in both arms to clear the steps. Help!

Vacuum stop

INSTEAD OF taking the stopper out of a vacuum flask Thermos have improved their design and produced a "pour-through stopper." The trick is to twist the stopper round to the point where there is an indentation so the liquid pours from the usual spout. Knowing the way stoppers get lost and roll around at picnics this seems a sensible idea. The jug, Model 710, is made of lightweight polypropylene in Azure Blue, Chinese Red or Tangerine and costs £1.87 from most department stores. The 710 holds 36 fl. oz. and a smaller version, the 71, holds 16 fl. oz. and costs £1.47.

out the use

mana
eck

enne reel

RIK specialises in the work of local and sells from their headquarters. It's a complete home pack for growing vine, chives, and sweet marjoram in little troughs all fitting into a big one (all plastic of course) measuring 24in. x 24in. deep. There are four of four seeds, a pack of Leyington Medium, small bottle of Fisons' seed to help growth, growing instructions, a sheet of herb-strewn recipes, of poor light conditions in November, and January. Fisons suggest seeds should not be sown then. Price one from Heals, Tottenham Court Road, W.1, postage 20p, and from the Shops at 35 High Street, Huddersdon, 60 High Street, Barnet, Herts.; 11 Place, St Albans, Herts.; and 10 Parade, Enfield.

at home

Herbs in cooking are infinitely more than dried herbs which are more than none. Fisons' Indoor Herb is a complete home pack for growing vine, chives, and sweet marjoram in little troughs all fitting into a big one (all plastic of course) measuring 24in. x 24in. deep. There are four of four seeds, a pack of Leyington Medium, small bottle of Fisons' seed to help growth, growing instructions, a sheet of herb-strewn recipes, of poor light conditions in November, and January. Fisons suggest seeds should not be sown then. Price one from Heals, Tottenham Court Road, W.1, postage 20p, and from the Shops at 35 High Street, Huddersdon, 60 High Street, Barnet, Herts.; 11 Place, St Albans, Herts.; and 10 Parade, Enfield.

pointers

NEWS for people who feel they are to be bounced by the matrication of into having to buy more than they want or more than they wish to give. A. son & Co. of Hull are not going to sell all their small size paint cans as go metric. They are marketing a can (the nearest metric measure to 1 half pint) in two of their most ranges—Diamond and Polyurethane. Sanderson Transac clear polyurethane and wood-stains. In fact ac is also made in a 125 ml can (the equivalent of 1 pint)—enough for all touching up job. Sanderson's have

GOTO MAPLES FOR GALT TOYS

First construction set for 3 to 6 year olds. Set contains 50 pieces—pillars, wheels, assorted blocks. All come in a stout canvas bag, which makes it easy to put away even without dismantling completely.

MAPLES, Tottenham Court Road, London, W1A 1DP.

new DIMENSION introduce an advanced idea

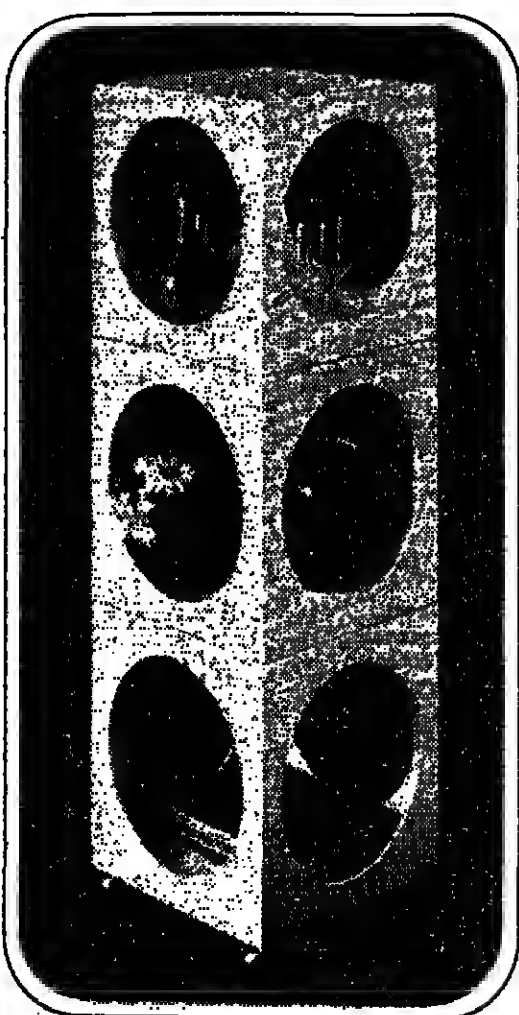
HONEYCOMB

A marvellous interlocking system, particularly good to look at and made of smooth finished wood painted white.

Singly, with the four castors, it is a smart little drinks trolley, telephone or bedside table. Build up the units, they interlock firmly, and you have an attractive system to hold ornaments, lights and plants to their best advantage. Also, they make an attractive bathroom tidy to hold folded towels and bottles. Stack three units, as in our photograph below, and obtain an even greater storage area.

Three side by side make an exciting coffee table with magazine space and a useful base for your stereo.

Cuba size 14" Holes diameter 11" Each unit £6.96 Set of four castors 95p. A really exciting buy!



Introductory price each unit £6.96 Set of four castors 95p.

new dimension
A NEW CONCEPT
IN SHOPPING

New Dimension is a fast expanding Group with a fixed objective — to provide excellent design plus wonderful value for money. It designs, develops and tests new products and revitalises old favourites. It enlists the help of leading manufacturers both at home & abroad, purchasing bulk quantities to the Group's own high standards. By selling direct to the public, by mail order and through their Warehouse Shops, New Dimension is able to offer a saving of up to 50% on many products.

HOW TO ORDER BY POST Simply fill in the order form clearly in capitals and post it together with your crossed cheque or postal order made out to New Dimension Honeycomb and send to: New Dimension Honeycomb, (G14) Manor Road, West Ealing, London, W.13. Telephone: 01-998 2900.

GUARANTEE

If on receipt you are not completely delighted we will ensure the full cash refund if you return the goods in unused condition within 14 days of receipt.

PERSONAL SHOPPERS VERY WELCOME

We have two Warehouse Shops where you may call to save the cost of carriage. They are convenient and exciting. Marvellous for the bargain hunter! Addresses: Warehouse Shopping Centre, Manor Rd., West Ealing, London, W.13. (2 mins from W. Ealing Railway Station). Warehouse Shopping Centre, 1a Church Rd., Croydon, Surrey (near Croydon Parish Church Hall, opposite Raaves Corner).

HONEYCOMB ORDER FORM

Send to: New Dimension Honeycomb, (G14) Manor Road, West Ealing, London, W.13.
Send me ☐ Cube Unit/s at £6.96 each plus 60p carriage each
☐ set/s of 4 castors at 95p per set. Please insert quantity required in the boxes. I enclose crossed cheque/P.O. No. _____
Total inc. carriage £ _____
NAME _____
(Block letters please)
ADDRESS _____
POSTAL CODE: _____ COUNTY: _____
Available to residents in Great Britain and Northern Ireland only.

هكذا من الجهل

NORTH-WEST

two of a sixteen-page special report

A pleasant place to work

ROY WINCH and JANE COWBURN on
three major architectural office developments

ancient mills do still exist in North-west, but someone region for the first time would surely be surprised by changing skyline. The major commercial centre has the facilities of an airport, two major high-speed rail systems, and a motorway network further growth.

skyline is changing. It is the buildings which are the Victorian edifices or are they simply new places of work? A survey of the region soon shows that we have our buildings designed with thought to the people them, we also have our buildings where the working can be carefully controlled. They have adequate light and are not disturbed by undue heat in summer. Comfortable conditions cannot be solely by heating and air-

systems. The fabric or cladding of the building is carefully designed to meet the demands made on mental systems. This is often made in the fifties and sixties, and the use of glass and cladding made temperature costly or difficult to modern building is round the activities of its although the methods of the "ideal" environment in detail.

to give its staff working appropriate to the seventies, led for closer coordination. Order Stores to build the re in Liverpool to replace ered offices. This 18-storey, air-conditioned tower completed in 1969 and now ut 2,000 people.

Centre has some notable ures. It was the first build- in to use high yield steel tural frame and, as far as is the largest in Europe to welded frame, for which leations were analysed computer at Manchester

University. A major difficulty in the design of high rise buildings is taking account of wind forces.

Shear walls or vertical cores, housing lifts, and staircases were not acceptable as Littlewoods wanted a framework that would allow a complete perimeter of glass and curtain walling and also allow staircases to be placed in positions determined by the best interior layout rather than structural requirements. The structural solution adopted met these requirements and proved to be the most economical of those considered. This makes possible extensive glazing through which superb views of the Mersey estuary and environs of Liverpool can be seen—on occasions it is possible to see as far as Snowdon and the Great Orme at Llandudno from the upper floors.

The solar heat problem which would have arisen in good weather is solved by the use of external translucent roller blinds, which were used for the first time in a building of this size.

Air-conditioning is by a perimeter induction system, with automatic control from external weather detectors, and an internal core system which is largely of the variable volume type. This is a comparatively new development and the largest of its type in Britain.

Problem overcome

Air-conditioning allows sealed windows to be used which eliminate obtrusive traffic noises and dust. It also overcomes the problem which would have arisen by opening windows on the upper floors, where the wind velocity can be double that in the street below. In 1966 a large van was blown over in a nearby street and several of the approach roads to the building were blocked by fallen debris. However, the structural frame, external blinds, and three-fifths-loch thick glazing were not affected.

Another interesting office block is being built for Sim-Chem at Cheshire Heath, Stockport. This is a six-storey deep plan building which will provide better working conditions for the 1,300 engineering design staff. At present they are housed in prewar buildings which are subject to substantial noise pollution, from the 200

or so aircraft passing overhead every day. This problem will be overcome in the new building, which is extensively soundproofed with double glazing throughout.

The building will be fully air-conditioned using centre core and perimeter all-air systems. The interior layout is of the open plan landscaped type. There is a strong horizontal element in the design of the facade with continuous aluminium spandrel panels between continuous glazing. The panels are covered with PTFE, the dark grey non-stick coating used on frying pans, and are therefore expected to be virtually self-cleaning. Not all of the glass is transparent and windows form a pattern of vision slits on a modular basis. Solar heat penetration into the building is reduced by moderate window area and the use of heat absorbing glass.

An illumination level of 1,000 lux has been provided at desk level and it is interesting to note that 10 years ago 250 lux would have been considered adequate. However, high light output emits substantial quantities of heat but, in this case, it is not as expensive as it appears as a heat recovery system is used to warm the perimeter of the building and incoming fresh air during cold weather. Heat is also recovered from the refrigeration units in the air-conditioning system which are fitted with screw type compressors to improve the heat recovery performance.

Incidentally, all the equipment is electric as this is a good example of the growing trend towards single energy source buildings. In this case it is an "all-electric" building with topping up heat supplied by electrode boilers.

The main beams in the structure are of the Swiss BBRV post-tensioned concrete design, instead of the conventional reinforced concrete. This gives a bigger span between columns for a given beam depth and makes open planning easier. In open planning one of the difficulties can be cross-talk interference and in the Simon building controlled noise from the air-conditioning system is going to be used for background masking.

Since the Second World War there has been a steady increase in the number of people going to universities and polytechnics—a rate of

expansion only exceeded by electronics and natural gas production. This has meant a steady demand for new buildings for higher education and is likely to continue. The University Grants Committee has, for example, suggested an annual growth rate of around 6 per cent over the next five years.

University buildings can give great scope for architectural flair because of the wide range of activities within a campus. Buildings should be designed in sympathy with their surroundings and the new home for Mathematics and Social Sciences at UMIST is a good example—a distinctive building on a difficult site, at the junction of the Maecunian Way and Piccadilly. The rail and traffic noise problem here has been overcome by a combination of heavy structure and double glazing.

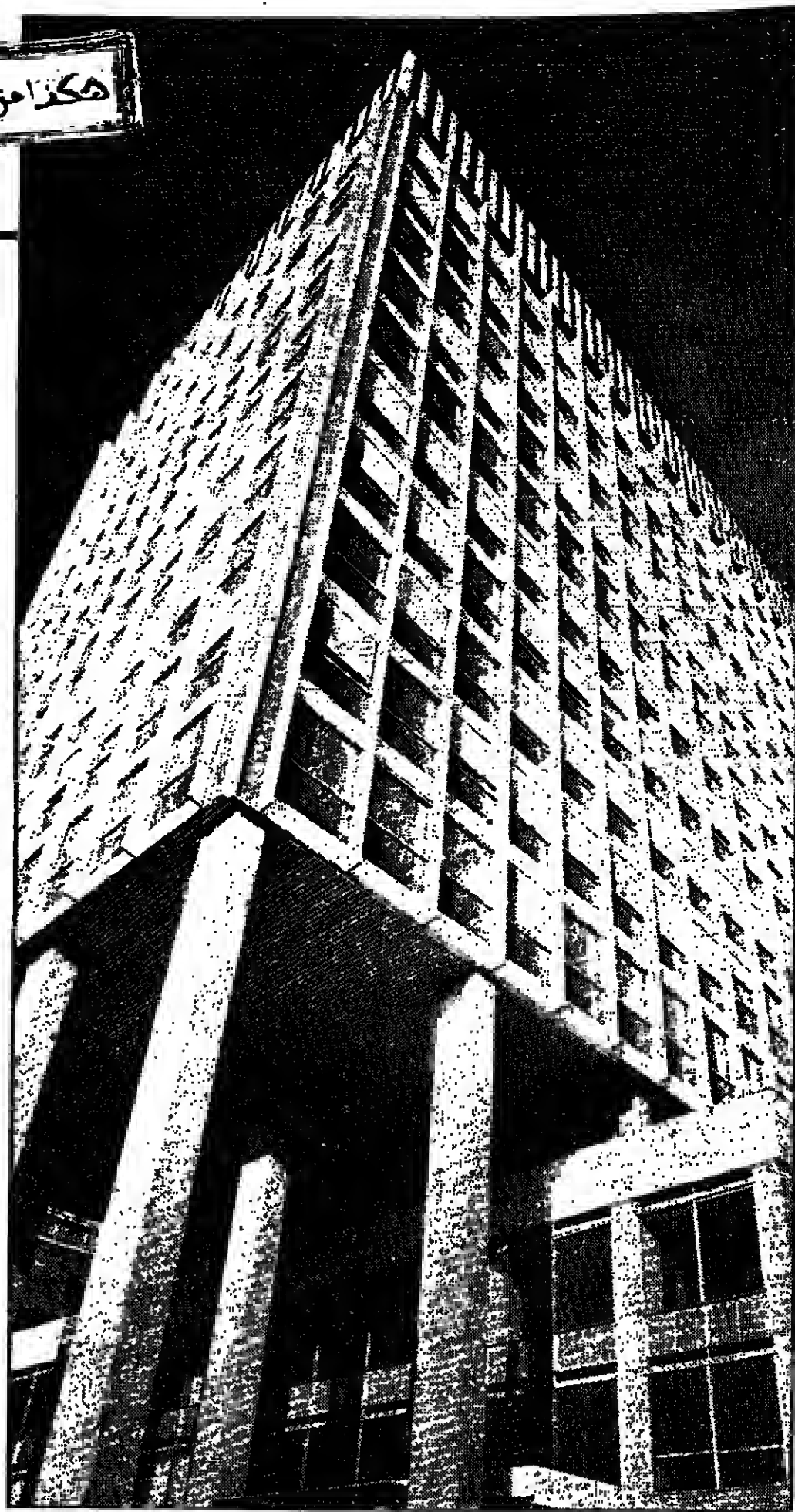
Ventilation

As the windows are usually kept closed to keep out dust, fumes, and noise, mechanical ventilation is required throughout the building. This type of ventilation normally applies to limited areas only and, to avoid the large quantity of ductwork which a conventional low velocity system would require, a high velocity solution has been adopted to deliver filtered air through constant volume silencer units to each room. High velocity air distribution is often used in air-conditioning huts, as far as is known, this is the first time in ventilation.

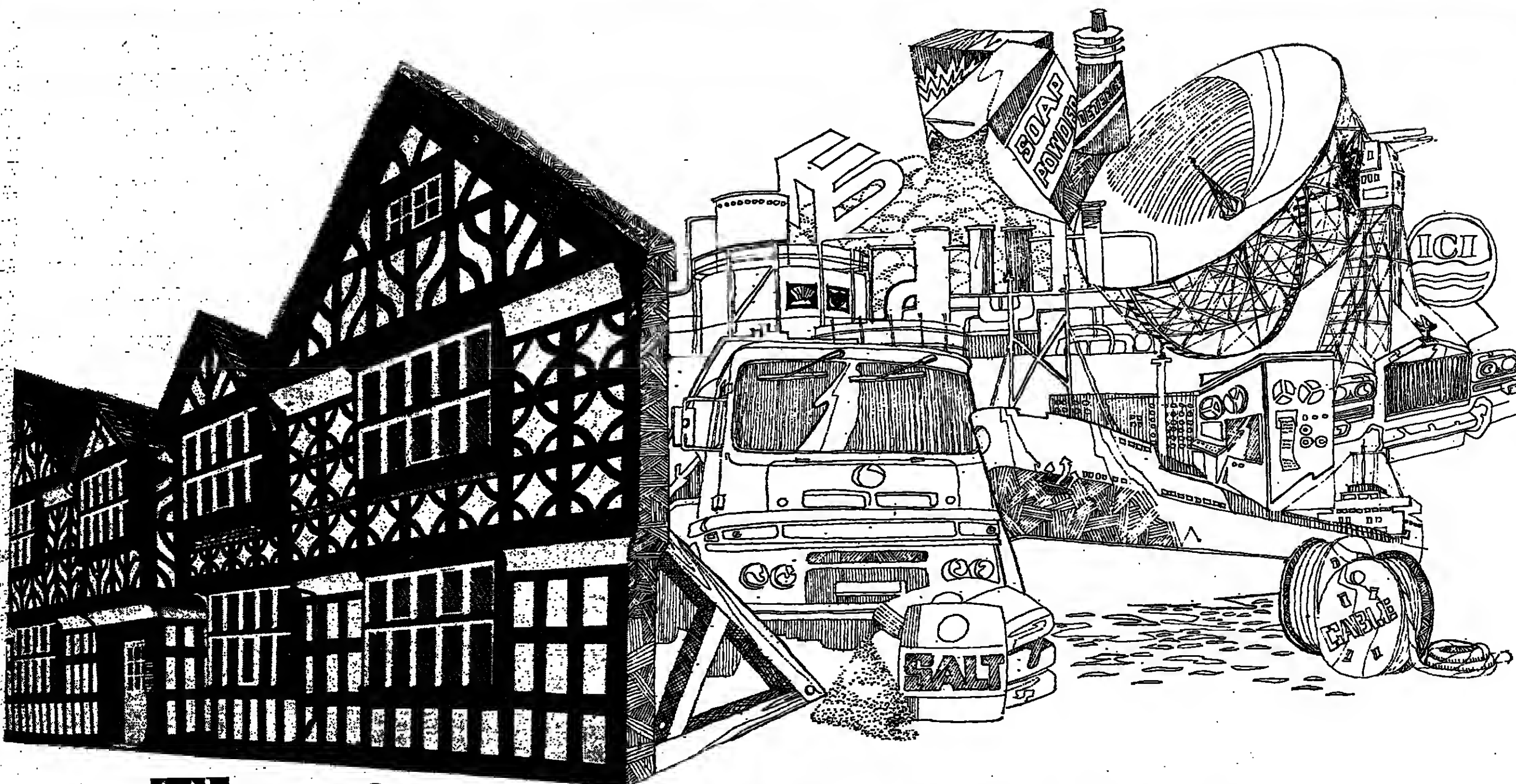
If this had been a commercial building it would have been fully air-conditioned, but the UGC will not usually allow this to academic buildings but its thermal flywheel in hot weather when windows have to be opened. It always seems to be hot during examinations, even in Manchester!

The reinforced concrete structure is heavy when compared with lightweight buildings but its thermal flywheel effect does help in reducing temperature swings in hot weather.

Other unusual features are that a powerful computer is installed high up on the seventh floor, which is air-conditioned, and that Lord Borden's footprint is to be seen, not in the courtyard like Grauman's Chinese Theatre in Hollywood but on the roof parapet 230 feet above street level!



Littlewoods' J. M. Centre, Liverpool



There's more to Cheshire, than a pretty face...

If you think that Cheshire is a county of picturesque buildings, lush pastures and lowing cattle—you're right. But there's another and even more important side to the county's character. Cheshire's roll of established companies reads like an industrial DeBrett—I.C.I., Unilever, Shell, International Computers Ltd., Geigy, B.I.C.C., Rolls Royce, Vauxhall Motors—the list goes on and on.

The county is the home of world famous research establishments, like the Daresbury nuclear physics laboratory, Shell's research centre at Thornton and Jodrell Bank Radio Astronomy telescope.

Cheshire's salt and brine resources are priceless. They provide 82% of the national supply, and the county's vast chemical industry has been based on them.

20% of Cheshire's work force are managerial, professional or scientific workers, and 62% are highly skilled. Such an unusual concentration of technical industry and highly qualified personnel demands the highest standard of local government services, and an education system to match.

So you see Cheshire has both a pretty face and some vital industrial statistics to match it.

No wonder the county gets more than its fair share of industrial suitors.



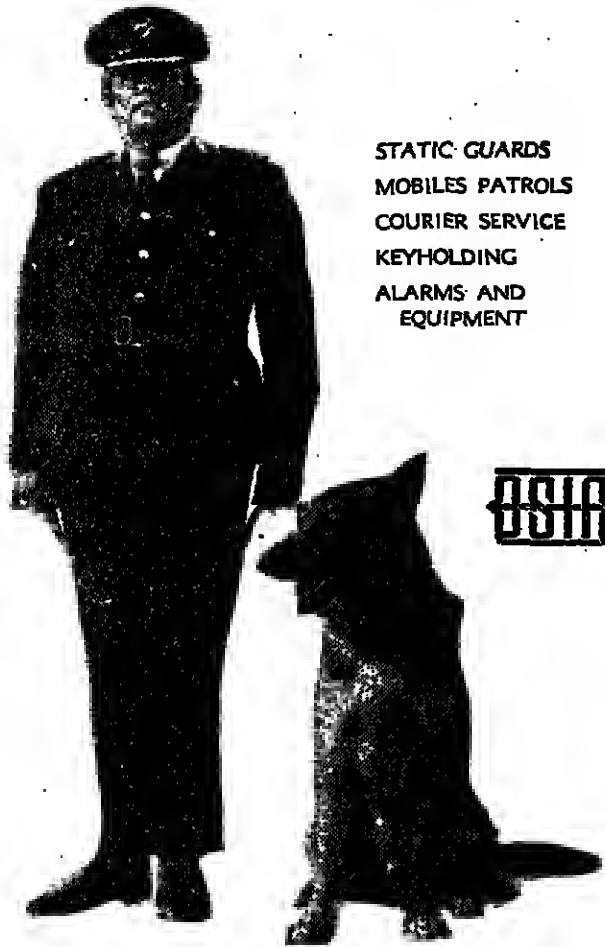
Issued by Cheshire County Council—helping to set the pace in the North West.

PROPERTY GUARDS LTD.

SECURITY AT ITS BEST
COMBINING LOCAL KNOWLEDGE
WITH WIDE EXPERIENCE

Head Office:
PROGRESS HOUSE
REGENCY ROAD
BOXTLE, LANC. 051-922 4238
L20 4BT

Also at:
MANCHESTER 061-834 0170
LONDON 01-980 0921
GLASGOW 041-332 7988
BIRMINGHAM 021-643 5836



STATIC GUARDS
MOBILES PATROLS
COURIER SERVICE
KEYHOLDING
ALARMS AND
EQUIPMENT



A. GUNN (HOLDINGS) LIMITED LEADING SUPPLIERS AND HIRERS OF PLANT TO THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, PRESTON,
WOLVERHAMPTON, NORTH WALES AND
SOUTH WALES

BLACKBURN, Lancashire

For your industrial expansion
BLACKBURN offers:

SITES

FACTORIES

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR NEW FACTORIES

HOUSES for immediate occupation by
KEY WORKERS

LOYAL and SKILLED LABOUR

EASY ACCESS TO M6 and WEST COAST PORTS

All in a well-established friendly community in which
the widest spread of interest and activity is to be found.

For further details apply:

TOWN HALL, BLACKBURN. Tel: 0254 55201

BLACKBURN, Lancashire

Conferences ?

superb catering—ample parking—
then consider the old world charm,
peace and convenience of

Worsley Old Hall

OLD HALL LANE, WORSLEY, MANCHESTER

THE NORTH-WEST

Billy Boston, the Welshman who came to Wigan

*6 Down by the yellow sludge of the canal
at Central Park is the real pulsing heart
of the town, where the old men dream
their dreams and the young men see their
visions and their girls and mothers
scream over muscles rippling in mud 9*

According to
ROBIN THORNER,
born and bred there,

There's worse places than Wigan

WIGAN, I've always laughed it off, is a good place to come from—as long as you do. One thing about originating in a national joke is that their reaction helps you to judge strangers from such unfunny places as Bungay and Barnoldswick. You needn't waste time on people who leer inanely and giggle. "How's the pier?"

No, Wigan is not on the coast. Yes, it has got a pier. No, there aren't any what-the-butler-saw machines. It was a wharf on the Leeds-Liverpool canal where they tipped coal into barges. Now it's a used-car lot.

But the current slogan they've been franking on the mall—"Modern Wigan has no pier"—isn't strictly true. A former town clerk who even met "How's the pier?" at a conference of lawyers in Washington had the right answer: "He was all right when I last saw him." The Earl of Crawford, God bless him, is Wigan's peer. So I shall have to be more imaginative than Baron Wigan when I'm offered a life peerage.

There are the people you know you're going to like because at the mention of Wigan they ask after Billy Boston (if they're old enough) and start talking rugby. Roughly every other year the entire town goes 200 miles to Wembley to watch 13 15-stone monsters play rugby against a team from another town 10 miles away. And win.

Then there are the neutrals, whose eyes glass over in gloomy recollection they once passed through it on the train. You can forgive them. You don't see anywhere at it's best when you're looking up its backside from a railway siding. One colleague even spent his wedding night, waiting for a connective to the Scottish Highlands, in a club called the Golden Clog. That alone should constitute grounds for divorce.

But to anyone bored and bred by Wigan it is still a good place to go back to, to see what's been happening there and to measure what's happened to yourself.

Mining town

Wigan, of course, was a mining town, tearing its guts out to fuel the industrial revolution, and the scars on both its people and its landscape still show. There isn't any mining in the borough now, and they're talking about dropping the word from the title of Wigan and District Mining and Technical College. There aren't as many crippled, maimed, and twisted people on the streets and the old men no longer squat on their haunches outside Woolworths.

But the mining traditions linger. Compared with the thrifty textile workers of East Lancashire, where you own your own house and the one oest door, Wiganers are a free-spending lot. There's more drinking and more churchgoing. Work hard, play hard, you may not come up on the next shift.

Diversification had begun long before I left—it was Stafford Cripps's Board of Trade that set up the first industrial estate at Lamberhead Green. Then in the last decade or so came Heinz. With a factory at Standish, they already knew the Wigan worker and wanted him. They built the biggest food factory this side of the Atlantic, bringing 57 varieties of job. Beans means no more mines.

In the wake of Heinz came Reed paper and Metal Box, and although

the old mills—Eckersley's, Treacher-Field, Rylands—have gone, the girls in curlers now pack mail orders instead. There is unemployment—at 5.4 per cent it's higher than the regional or national average. And usually is. But Wigan is no ghost town, and its main problem is competing for new industry against the Government grants available in Skelmersdale new town and the Merseyside development area.

Perched on the edge of the fertile market garden of the West Lancashire plain, Wigan was a market town when Manchester was a nasty glint in a mill owner's eye. Now the old open market has retreated from its canvas topped stalls on the cobbled square into covered shops; the wholesalers have fled in a fruit and vegetable shed near the motorway; and the town has one of the first horrible hypermarkets.

Like every other industrial town, Wigan has its plans to redevelop the centre, with the Labour council forming an unholy alliance with the property speculators, and the few Tory shopkeepers and loose Communist councillor making even stranger bed-fellows in opposition.

Not that it's a bad idea to take the town centre back to the drawing board. There isn't much architecture to lose—the main shopping streets look like a manic builder's compendium of styles. Mock-Tudor, quasi-Georgian, pseudo-Byzantine, phoney everybiog, nothing real but the parish church, thirteenth century Victorian.

But it would be sad if the old arcade—a narrow tunnel hung with fabrics and hangings like an eastern bazaar, with a newsagent boasting "if it's in print we can get it" and a café where you could have pie and peas for two pence out so long ago—became a plastic precinct like everywhere else. And already there's a one-way traffic scheme so intricate that I have it on very good authority, the borough treasurer couldn't find his way to the town hall.

At least Wigan got its priorities right by rehousing its people before their shopping. The borough has the best housing record in Lancashire, building 1,000 new homes in one year, and slum clearance is slowing as it begins to bite into good property.

Since I left the grid of Coronation Streets on Scholes has been razed and rebuilt. The planners have learned, since their first mistakes with thirteen storey blocks, to follow the contours of the site with landscaped terraces and squares.

The difference to me is the embourgeoisement of Wigan over the last ten years. Or as I should have said if I hadn't been down south to learn how to talk proper, there's more brass around.

Quite a lot of it has found its way on to the walls of Wigan's public houses. Those strictly functional ale troughs, like the one Cess burst into one night shouting "Drinks on me lads, I'm 17 today," where two years ago you couldn't get a pork pie for your dinner—I mean lunch—have turned into steak and wine eating houses with fairy lights over the bar. Even the working men's clubs have moved out of their wooden shacks into glittering chrome and vinyl beer palaces financed by the breweries with their eye on the main licence.

It is the quality of life, rather than the basics that is most in danger of neglect in a no-nonsense town like Wigan. As a sporting town, its proudest amenity is the new swimming baths. The bizarre issue of the Olympic pool was settled in the council chamber when an alderman simply asked: "Is anyone trying to tell us that the best is too good for Wigan?"



The original estimate was £500,000. Then the contractors discovered that the site, like the rest of the town centre, was undermined by a forgotten warren of ancient, unmarked coal workings. Which, when you disturbed them, flooded. So the water had to be pumped out, and the hole filled in, before you could dig a new hole and fill it up with fresh water and call it an Olympic swimming pool. Except that, if anyone did decide to build the Olympics in Wigan, it's one lane too narrow. And it cost £300,000 more than the estimate.

For that price, of course, every suburb of the borough could have had its own little baths, where its children could learn to swim without a bus journey and Olympic prices. It's something of a sick joke to the people of Pemberton, who still remember they were promised their own baths as a condition of their merger with the borough before the war.

But down by the yellow sludge of the canal at Central Park is the real pulsing heart of the town, where the old men dream their dreams and the young men see their visions and their girls and mothers scream over muscles rippling in mud. The gates were up again last season—reaching 24,000 for the local derby against St Helens—more than most rugby league grounds attract in an entire season. Even if Billy Boston has retired at last.

Defiant festival

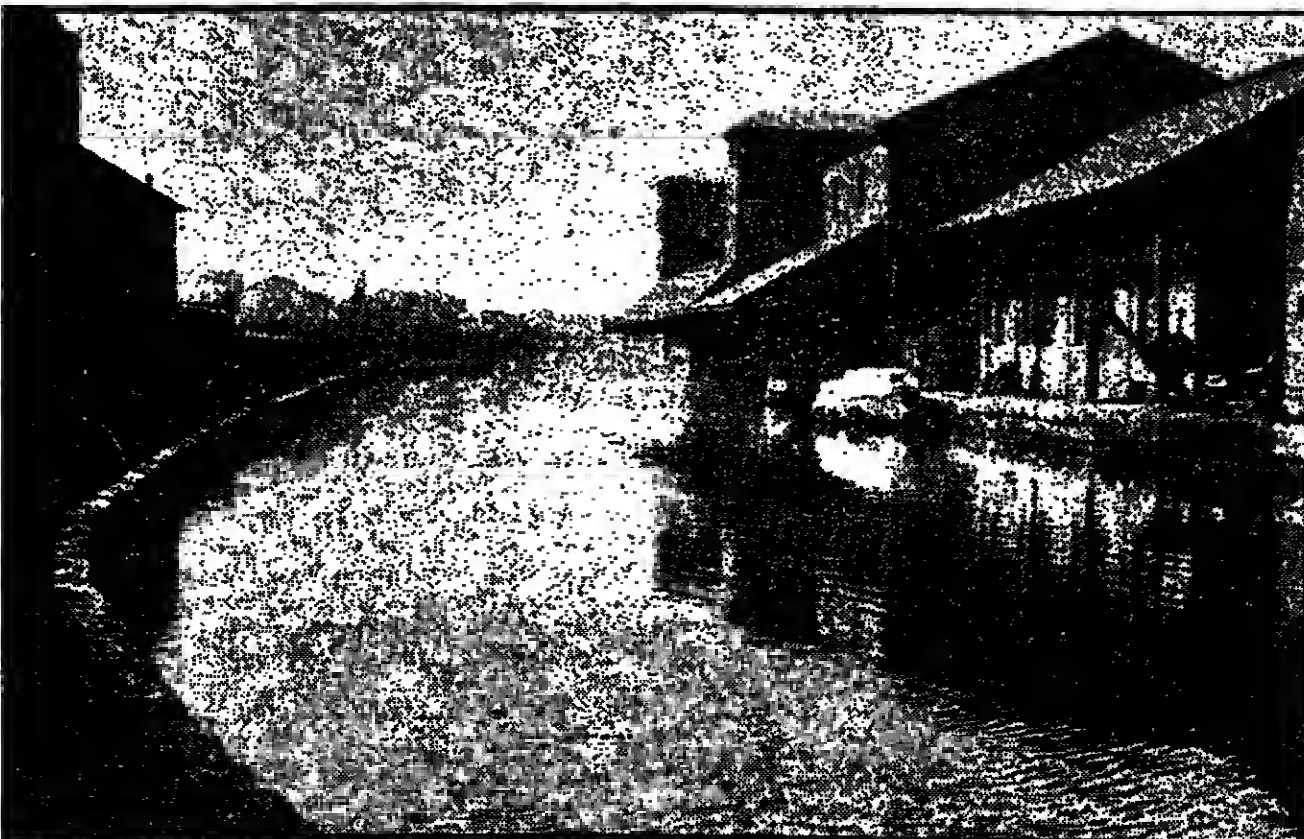
The cult of the paraboloid leaves little time for any other sort of culture, in spite of the brave Little Theatre and defiant little music festival. Wigan's theatres—where music hall artists traditionally ended up on their way down—were cinemas when I left, now they're bingo halls.

We used to look to Manchester for the civilised delights of the big city like the Hallé and Mr Smith's. But in the past ten years Wigan seems to have swung round to face the other way. As Liverpool has spilled over into Skelmersdale new town on the western approaches, Wigan's population, shrinking since the war, has started to go up again. The property market is what they call brisk, which means brick boxes suddenly start appreciating where there used to be fields.

The local government reorganisation will try to bring Wigan back into Manchester's octopus embrace. But maybe Wigan's always had more in common with the bolshierous militants of Merseyside. One of the arguments I've heard for Wigan was that the metropolitan joys of Liverpool and Manchester and the scenic delights of the Lake District, the Peak District, and North Wales were all within easy reach.

It seemed a backhanded compliment to the town that you could get out of it fast. But Wigan has always been, and still is, both a welcoming and an out-going place. As well as the warmth from its mines Wigan has given the country more than its share of entertainers—not only wrestlers and rugby players, but the occasional opera singer and beauty queen, and a startling number of comedians.

Not a good place to go to if, like George Orwell, you're looking for the tragic mask of poverty. But if, like George Formby and discjockey/songwriter Barry Mason, you're prepared to cash in on its smiling aspect, there's worse places than Wigan to come from.



Wigan Pier

MORRISON of Wavertree LTD

ROSE VILLAS, PRINCE ALFRED ROAD, LIVERPOOL, 15
Telephone: 051-733 1455/6

FOR ALL TYPES OF CONTRACTORS PLANT

Including a large fleet of Portable Air Compressors
125 CFM—600 CFM.
Electric Tools (Kango Hammers, Drills, Floor Sanders,
Portable Saws, etc.)

LANCASHIRE TAR DISTILLERS LTD.

STORAGE DIVISION

have

At WEASTE, CADISHEAD & PRESTON

75,000 TONS

of bulk liquid storage

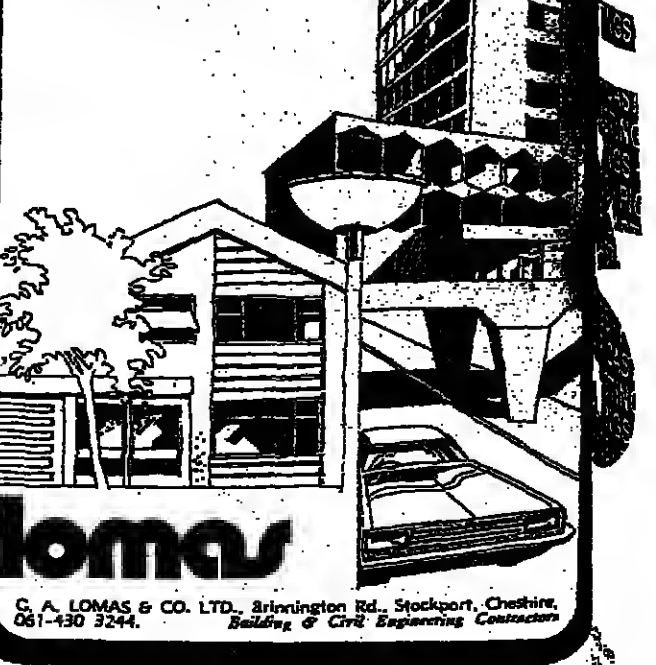
for

Petroleum and low flash products
Chemicals
Petroleum Fuels and Bitumen
Tanks from 7,000 Tons to 50 Tons
Receipts by ship, liner train or road
Facilities for blending & drumming
Facilities for reworking contaminated products
Own Transport Companies for distribution
Steam and 300°C hot oil heating

Contact Mr. W. D. Holt, Sales Director,
P.O. Box 453, 74 Corporation Street,
Manchester 4. Tel: 061-834 2652

If you don't know...

that this year we are
constructing 250 new homes
a large office and warehouse
complex, 2 hotels, 2 major public
works, a new school,
2 acres of shopping precinct
and a section of the A6
London to Carlisle trunk road, it is
because we have been
too busy looking after our clients
to tell you about it.



lomas

G. A. LOMAS & CO. LTD., Brinnington Rd., Stockport, Cheshire,
061-430 3244.
Building & Civil Engineering Contractors

rentarc

WELDING PLANT HIRE

Manchester M5 2TT
061-872 3207

مكتبة النخيل

THE NORTH-WEST

Central Lancashire New Town, based on Chorley, and is still on the drawing board. The town is now 80 years old. The town is eventually to have a population of over 28,000, and now has a population of nearly 40 per cent children—picture above.

FORD OFFICE FURNITURE
second hand office furniture
at sale.
Yard, Brewery Street,
Bacup, Lancs.
BB6 5ES.

INTRACOR
FOR ALL TYPES OF
CASTINGS
125 CFM—600 CFM
Free Tools: Knives, Hammers, Drills,
Portable Saws, etc.

CASHIRE TAR DIST.
STORAGE DIVISION

75,000 TON

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

CASTINGS

Planning for the year 2000

PETER HILDREW on the Central Lancashire New Town

THE Central Lancashire New Town is finally going to happen. After years of dithering, the decision has been taken to create a city of 450,000 in the Preston-Leyland-Chorley area by 1990, and the North-west is going to have to adjust to the prospect. The Development Corporation has been appointed. Mr Dick Phelps, manager of Skelmersdale for the past four years, has been chosen as chief executive, and his staff are already at work looking at sites for new industry. The master plan for the town is now being drafted, but even before it appears, major decisions on industrial strategy will have been taken, and the first buildings could be going up by next summer.

Yet many of the question marks remain, particularly on the industrial side. The project will stand or fall by its ability to create jobs, but what chances does it have of attracting major new investment in competition with the Merseyside development area which also has good communications? If it does secure the sort of industrial expansion needed to accommodate a further 150,000 people, the fears persist that this is bound to be at the expense of the declining North-east Lancashire textile towns, struggling themselves to attract new growth industries.

The planners hope that a major growth point in Central Lancashire will, in the long run, bring supporting industries to the satellite towns around. But the feeling in Burnley and Blackburn at the moment is that the spin-off will be marginal—and in any case will take 20 years to develop. The Government is not regarded as having done anything to give the cotton towns a head start: it will be 1978 before the Calder valley motorway link is open, enab-

ling the area to compete with Central Lancashire's communications.

This leaves towns like Burnley with just two or three years, as they see it, to make a real bid for industry before the glitter of the new town becomes too dazzling in the 1980s, throwing the North-east of the county back into decline. As one official put it this week, £300 millions of public money should surely have been spread more evenly over Lancashire. The consultants said in their original designation report, Central Lancashire, not being geared to the declining staple industries of coal and textiles, "fared better than most of the surrounding areas both in the inter-war depression and in the post-war period of the last 20 years."

One possible answer to this conflict may lie with the new Lancashire county authority, whose planning powers would cover both the new city and the Calder valley after the reform of local government.

A structure plan for the whole area as a single entity would help all concerned to take a broader view, and it might be possible to build in mechanisms to help the textile belt, such as out-of-town shopping centres or a new hospital so located as to be of benefit to both communities. The Government's strategic study of the North-west could also help to slot Central Lancashire into the context of the wider area.

A closer look at the industrial structure of the designated new town area shows that about one fifth of the employment is provided by six large concerns—British Leyland, the British Aircraft Corporation, English Electric, Courtaulds, the Royal Ordnance Factory, and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy

Establishment. Some of these are obvious growth industries, others are well placed to expand in response to Government orders. With the construction industry also facing a boom in new town housing, the employment position is far from bleak, given only a modest pick-up in the economy. But the real battle will be fought over new private investment during the next decade, and there are already hints that Merseyside, the chief competitor, "must not be thought of as permanently needing Government support."

If the jobs are there, the people will come—from the older areas of Manchester and Liverpool, from the Bolton-Bury-Rochdale belt, from North-east Lancashire inevitably, and perhaps even from Scotland. Mr Peter Walker sees the new town as attracting the young and mobile—as the wage rates in the growth industries may well do.

But Mr Walker's vision of a "model environment" poses another set of questions about the project. Are our planners capable of creating not just another enormous housing estate but the sort of place we would all like to be living in by the end of the century, with attractive and varied leisure, a balanced social structure, jobs and parks close by, no traffic congestion, and easy access to the open countryside?

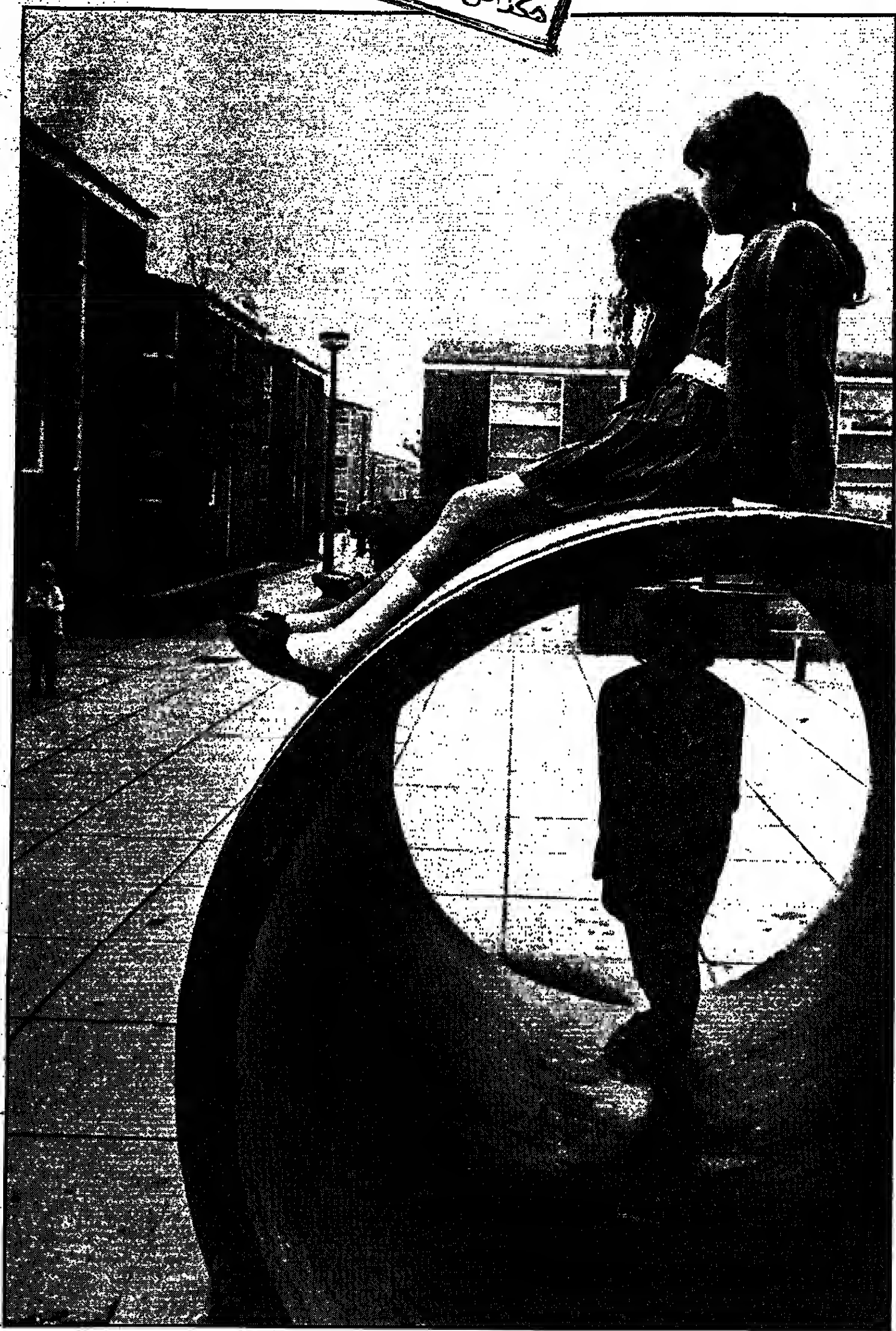
Redrose or Ribblesdale or whatever it is finally called—and it would help to put a name on the map before CLNT creeps into the vocabulary—is not in any case going to be like the other new towns. By the time it is finished it will be over twice as big. The concept is of a city approaching Leeds or Newcastle in scale, a regional centre not only for industry but for culture too, drawing together

the towns of the hinterland and providing some counterbalance to the urban conglomerations in the south of the county.

But the opportunity is there to plan the city for the needs of the year 2000 if it can be seized. The strategy is certainly attractive; development will be linear, hopefully avoiding the worst congestion of our many concentric cities. Growth will be concentrated initially around the existing population centres of Preston, Chorley, and particularly Leyland in between, with the area being welded together by a linear communications network at a later stage.

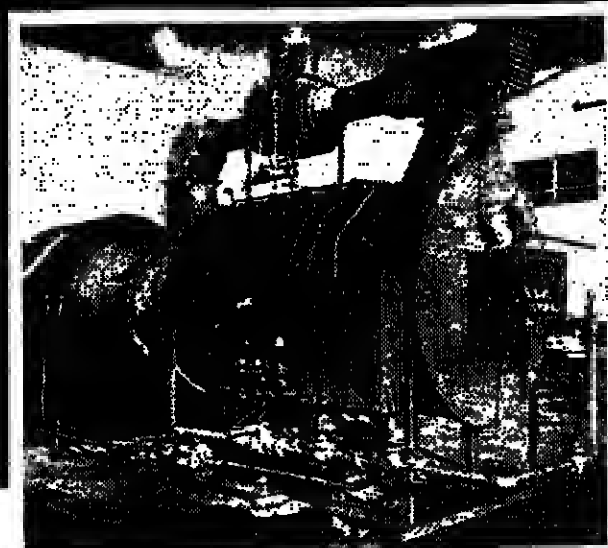
Each of the linked townships will house certain city functions in addition to serving as a centre for its own population. The plans envisage two high-speed link roads from north to south on each periphery, with another central spine route, designed for high speed public transport. This is in addition to the existing motorways, which will run right through the city—in spite of the decision to leave Longridge out of the designated area, a new community of some 60,000 is still planned on land beyond the M6, north-east of Preston.

Mr Walker has said that he would like to see a 50/50 balance between public and private housing, as part of the £200 millions private capital he is hoping to attract to the area. He has also promised action on derelict land and wants the development corporation to find a good landscaper. But the challenge, in both the private and public sectors, is not just to change the image of Lancashire but to create an environment different from that of the traditional Northern city without alienating the people who belong there.



The final solution to effluent disposal

Hygrotherm/Hirt incinerators



A standard range of 18 sizes of packaged units for the complete, safe disposal of liquid and gaseous effluents. These are available with pre-heaters, waste heat boilers etc., and gas scrubbers. Unparalleled experience in the design, construction and installation of incinerators and allied equipment for a wide range of industries enables Hygrotherm to assure destruction of toxic or noxious organic materials. A wide selection of standard sizes is available including—high or low BTU types to handle 250-35,000 scfm or 250-8000 gallons per day. Larger sizes can be custom-built. New literature on Hygrotherm-Hirt incinerators is available now—write or phone for your copies.

Hygrotherm continue to provide the right solutions in high temperature heating plant and other heat transfer equipment. Illustrations at right show: top, Submerged Combustion pilot plant for research on concentration evaporation, alkali waste treatment, carbonation of water etc. Bottom, Thermal Oxide Processor, an indirect heat exchanger for drying, cooling and heating of free-flowing solids, and centre, a horizontal forced draught liquid waste incinerator, capacity 4000 g.p.d.

Hygrotherm Engineering Ltd

Whitworth House
115 Princess Street
Manchester M1 6JR
Telephone 061-236 5323/4

A Subsidiary of Ecological Science Corporation, Miami



BIG CLEARANCE SALE

Vacuum Tankers!
A whole fleet of liquid waste disposal vehicles designed to carry corrosive and non-corrosive heavy sludge - 24 hours a day.

Full range!
A full range of specialised vehicles to clear dry waste fast and efficiently - 24 hours a day.

Load Compactors!

These make three loads seem like one. We use modern methods - 24 hours a day.

All Systems must go!

Trained advisers will help you get the most out of your site - fast and efficiently. Make an appointment - whenever you want.

Tank Cleaning Offer!

It's part of our fully professional service. Any tank or container, anywhere. We'll clean it for you - expertly, anytime.

Act Now!

The man to speak to is Geoff White, at Warrington 34511. He'll tell you all you want to know about the specialised services of Waste Clearance.

Waste Clearance (Holdings) Limited

Manchester Road, Woolston, Warrington. Tel 34511
Waste Clearance Ltd., Manchester Tankers Ltd.,
Kew Chemical & Transport Equipment Ltd., Manchester Tank Cleaning Co.



A RANGE OF GENUINE SPORTS CARS
BUILT FOR YOUR SATISFACTION

TVR ENGINEERING LIMITED
(SPORTS CAR DIVISION)

BRISTOL AVENUE, BLACKPOOL FY2 0JF
TELEPHONE BLACKPOOL 56151.



Industry on the move

A LINE FROM LONDON

Hello! ... Hello! That you, old boy? ... Good to hear your voice again. Thought that'd be the last we would hear of you when you moved lock, stock and barrel into the great unknown. What's that? ... No, let's be serious, old boy ... It sounds as though you're saying it's better for business up there than it is in the good old smoke. Come again ... you did say it's better for business? ... Dash it, old boy! you've got to be joking!

Let's have it, then. Just exactly where is it better? ... What'd'ye say? ... Everywhere? You did say everywhere in the North West, didn't you? Perhaps there's something wrong with this line ... you don't mean it? ... you do? ... Oh well, have it your way. What's the weather like for a start?

... All right, all right, so it isn't always raining. I'll take your word for it. What about housing then? ... I thought you said "cheap" ... and ... what was that ... "convenient"? You can get to work in twenty minutes every morning. Now I know you're joking. Still, since you're so sold on the place, tell us the rest of it ...

Roads? The best system of motorways in the country! Railways? ... London in two and a half hours! What about air travel then ... they have heard of aeroplanes? All right, I hear you. These airports—one of them the second largest in Great Britain. Seaports, too? ... yes, yes, I have heard of Liverpool ...

I suppose you'll be telling me the place is aliving with new factories and industrial estates—all just waiting to be walked into? ... It is? I might have known. I suppose there's all the room in the world if I want to build my own factory? ... yes of course ... Oh, do shut up!

Well if it is as good as all that ... I'm being serious now ... I'm thinking of moving to new worlds myself. Is there any kind of set-up which can give me all the usual gen.—planning procedures, development grants, labour availability, sites, services ... all that sort of thing? There is? ... The North West Industrial Development Association. Who's the bod to contact? ... Clifford Chapman. Right. Hang on while I write it down. Ready!

Clifford F. Chapman, Director, North West Industrial Development Association, Brazennose House, Brazennose Street, Manchester M2 5AZ. Tel.: 061-834 6778.

Thanks, old boy. Be seeing you soon!

THE NORTH-WEST



The newcomers by ROBIN H. WARD

IN his Description of Manchester by a Native of the Town, Ogden wrote: "Nothing has more contributed to the improvements in trade here than the free admission of workmen in every branch whereby the trade has been kept open to strangers of every description."

Just how freely strangers were admitted in the nineteenth century is unclear. The strictures of Engels suggest a real fear of economic competition and depressed wages and conditions resulting from the immigration of Irish and a reception that was less than cordial. However, come they did, and from all quarters of the globe, as the cotton trade expanded to

cover the German markets, the Far East, the Levant, and North Africa. The climax of the liberal traditions of trade and politics which Frangipolo associates with this rare tradition of tolerance to strangers is now gone. But the reputation for peaceful race relations and a lack of friction between locals and outsiders remain, and this is scarcely a coincidence. The most recent immigrants, mainly from the West Indies, India, and Pakistan, play a rôle little different from that developed by their Irish and Jewish predecessors. They even live in the same streets. In Greenheys Lane, once the home of Bernhard Liebert and Charles Hallé, more recent arrivals

have been Kathleen Onibanjo and Bisiruyi Bello. In Moss Lane Ernest Reuss, merchant, and Henry Rohmer, manufacturer, have given way to Rafal Majid, market trader, and Hyacinth Beckford, rubber worker. West Indians have succeeded Irish in industry, on the building sites, and in the hospitals. Indians and Pakistanis have succeeded European Jews in import-export, in the clothing trade, and on the market stalls. But just as Manchester is not typical of England, nor is it typical of the North-west. Most large towns and cities in Lancashire fit easily into four types: the industrial and commercial centre consisting of Manchester and Stretford;

the cotton towns to the north and north-east, stretching from Ashton-under-Lyne through Oldham and Rochdale to Burnley; the "rugby league" area lying between Manchester and Liverpool, especially St Helens, Warrington, Widnes, and Wigan; and the North-west of Lancashire centring on Southport, Blackpool, and Barrow.

Each group of towns has its distinctive social and economic structure and its corresponding history of immigration. Towns in the South-west of Lancashire, with a high rate of unskilled employment, a legacy of economic recession in coal as well as cotton, and a low rate of owner-occupied houses, consist almost entirely of people born in the North-west, as many as 95 per cent in Wigan. There are few "foreign" residents, even less born in Ireland and least of all from the Commonwealth. Farther north, Barrow and Blackpool have far more "immigrants," but this time from Scotland and Yorkshire respectively.

The cotton towns almost all have more immigrants from the coloured Commonwealth than from Ireland, and substantial numbers of Europeans, too, many of them dating from the European Voluntary Workers' agreements after the Second World War. Finally, Manchester and Stretford have a continuing tradition of migration from Ireland, Europe, and the Commonwealth. Stretford is, in fact, the most cosmopolitan borough in the country, with more than 10 per cent of its population born outside Britain.

However, the economic boom has long collapsed which led to 20 per cent of Mancunians at one point in the last century being born in Ireland and which attracted Jews whose descendants still form the largest community outside London. The recent migration of coloured immigrants has been of much smaller proportions. Not that coloured Mancunians are all recent arrivals. As in Liverpool, there are still many old-timers with 40, 50, or even 60 years' residence.

Significantly, in Manchester at least, almost all coloured immigrants have been English speaking and have been distributed over the workforce in many different industries. Here they share common interests with white employees and increasingly come to see each other in personal rather than categorical terms. Increasingly, too, they have scattered over residential areas, including the fortress of working class privilege, the local authority council estates which provide security, and value-for-money for those who cannot afford to buy a house.

Relations between the 1,500 coloured families in Manchester's council estates and their white neighbours seem little different from relations between white families living side by side. Indeed, the least racially prejudiced group of all, according to a recent survey, are the minority of white council tenants who only have coloured neighbours.

Even in the cotton towns, where far more predominantly Asian immigrants speak English with difficulty as a second language, if at all, there are moves away from a policy of concentrating them in particular work groups with a bilingual supervisor. New recruits may be integrated into English-speaking work groups and provided with the necessary language training. Again, there is a trend away from the all-male lodging-house typical of the early sixties, to single-family occupation of two-up, two-down terraced housing.

No one would suggest that Manchester, or other parts of the North-west, will incorporate its black newcomers into the social structure without a severe strain on the tradition of tolerance of which its residents are so proudly proud. But if black and white families cannot live side by side in harmony in the North-west, there is indeed little hope for elsewhere.

The most recent immigrants ... play a rôle little different from that developed by their Irish and Jewish predecessors. ... West Indians have succeeded Irish in industry, on the building sites, and in the hospitals; Indians and Pakistanis have succeeded European Jews in import-export, in the clothing trade, and on the market stalls—pictures by Don McPhee



Get out of town fast!

Fly BEA non-stop from Manchester to Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Dublin, Düsseldorf, Malta, Paris, London, Glasgow, Belfast and Edinburgh.

Fly the fast, convenient way from Manchester with BEA, Europe's No.1 airline. We fly you non-stop to 11 cities, in most cases by smooth, comfortable Super One-Eleven jetliners—the 'open plan' planes with one class throughout.

We look after you in the air with helpful and courteous cabin staff. And on the ground, we'll be glad to take care of all your car-hire and hotel bookings. Just let us know what you need when you book your flight, and we'll do the rest.

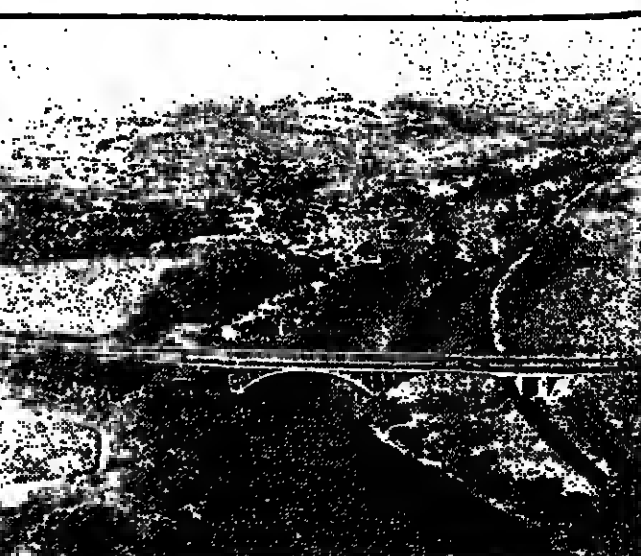
BEA flights from Manchester:
Amsterdam 4 flights a week, flying time 1 hr. 5 mins.
Brussels 3 flights a week, flying time 1 hr. 45 mins.
Copenhagen 2 flights a week, flying time 1 hr. 45 mins.
Dublin 3 flights a week, flying time 40 mins.
Düsseldorf 7 flights a week, flying time 1 hr. 15 mins.
Malta 1 Trident flight a week, flying time 3 hrs.
Paris 3 flights a week, flying time 1 hr. 15 mins.
And BEA Inter-Britain services link Manchester with:
London 44 flights a week, flying time 45 mins.
Glasgow 17 flights a week, flying time about 50 mins.
Belfast 19 flights a week, flying time about 45 mins.
Edinburgh 10 flights a week, flying time 1 hr.

BEA
No.1 in Europe

Dorman Smith
are proud to be
part of the North West

SWITCHGEAR AND SWITCHBOARDS
H.R.C. CARTRIDGE FUSE LINKS,
MOTOR CONTROLGEAR
ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES
ROAD HAZARD WARNING EQUIPMENT

Dorman Smith
DORMAN SMITH GROUP OF COMPANIES
BLACKPOOL ROAD PRESTON PR2 2DQ
Telephone PRESTON 726271 (15 lines)



This is the North West, probably not what you expected, but then this area is surprising. This is the M6 motorway bridge over the River Lune at Lancaster, close to one exit to the City. Lancaster is an ancient borough (remember the Wars of the Roses and who won), with an interesting industrial history and developing modern industrial sites. This part of the North West is an exciting area for industrial development, in attractive surroundings. It offers to the industrialist or entrepreneur—

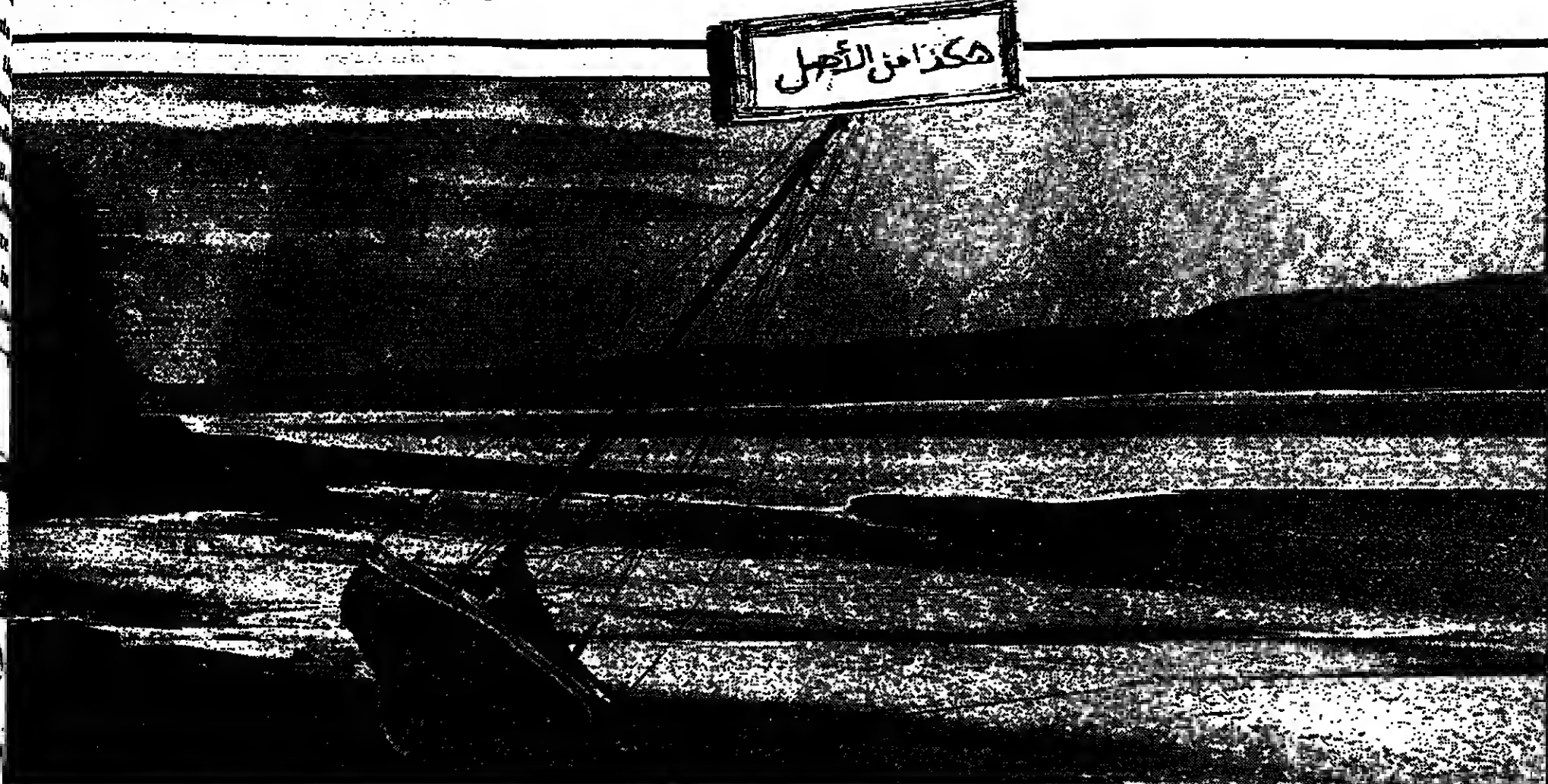
Excellent communications; alongside M6, with two points of access.
Buildings and sites available.
Adequate labour resources with good reputation.
Attractive environment bordering National Parks.
Modern expanding University, with extensive industrial links.
Co-operative local authority.
Encouragement for industrial development, particularly R. & D. based enterprises.

For details or meeting place contact:
Richard H. Eekah, "Enterprise Lancaster"
C/o: Town Hall, LANCASTER. (0524-62222)

مركز من التجار

THE NORTH-WEST

... recent immigrants...
... different from...
... by their Irish...
... West...
... Irish in industry...
... sites, and in the...
... and Pakistanis...
... European Jews...
... export, in the...
... the market stalls...
... McPhee



Mersey estuary at Anfield, on the edge of Morecambe Bay

The great escape

by JAMES LEWIS

IT is, perhaps, time that the North-west stopped defending its image as a place in which to live and work. "Coronation Street" the slums-to-salons story of the Beatles, even the paintings of Lowry are variously blamed by architects, planners, and sundry dignitaries for what, they complain, is the region's "bad image."

There was, doubtless, a time when the protestations had some validity, but they are in danger of becoming a sort of reflex action and so fostering the very attitudes they were intended to dispel. The underprivileged who have to put up with London and the South-east must be forgiven for having to manufacture consolations. They too are understandably worried about their image.

Those who do leave the traffic nightmare of the South-east find that escape from the commuter crawl leaves them with more time on their hands and that the North-west offers abundant opportunities for spending it pleasantly.

The well-to-do have found solace in the hills and towns of the Lake District for very many years, but the M6, snaking up the west side of the Pennines as far as Carlisle, has brought one of the finest open-air recreation areas in the country literally to Manchester's back doorstep.

For the Lake District, a progressively run but jealously guarded national park, the growth of the motorway system is not an unmixed blessing: it has been brought within a three-hour drive for a about twenty million people. But for those with a stout pair of boots and the energy to climb, not too strenuously, there are unspoiled corners still to be found, even on bank holidays.

Yorkshire

For those who don't know them, the mill towns of the West Riding may not be an enticing prospect, but the Yorkshire Dales and Brontë country offer an escape that is often unappreciated. Take a bus from the centre of Bradford and, within half an hour, the mills, factories, and industrial sprawl have dropped out of sight. They might never have existed.

The Dales, too, are being opened up by the M62, which cuts out the slow and painful drive along narrow roads over the Pennines.

Haworth, the home of the Brontë family, is England's second literary shrine, and is soon to become a country park. The West Riding planning authority has leased nearly 200 acres at Fountains Hill, just outside the village, to cater for the half million who visit it every year.

To the south-east of the Manchester conurbation lies the Peak National Park, which attracts a growing number of climbers, ramblers, campers, and winter sportsmen. The pressure on the beautiful Goyt Valley, between Macclesfield and the spa town of Buxton, encouraged the park planning authorities last year to introduce an imaginative traffic control experiment which may well be followed by other national parks. Traffic is banned from the valley at peak periods, leaving it free to be explored on foot safely and at leisure. Buses are laid on for those who need them.

Cheshire

Cheshire, of all the counties in the North-west, has never felt particularly called upon to defend its image: property prices in that part of the county immediately adjoining Manchester are among the highest in the country and most of the county is what the estate agents call "desirable."

Even so, the county has been quick to seize new opportunities to improve its leisure facilities. It was one of the first in the country to set up a countryside committee, and is now in the process of opening another five sites, covering more than 200 acres, as picnic, camping, and boating areas.

The North-west is also firmly in the state's business and Cheshire administers Tatton Hall and

Tatton Park, the most popular of all the National Trust properties, far outstripping even the Churchill home at Chartwell. Tatton, the country home of the Egerion family at Knutsford, is just half an hour's drive away from Manchester, and pulls in a quarter of a million people every year.

The park is perhaps a bigger attraction than the hall: the hundreds of acres, on which thousands of trainee paratroopers made their first landing when they trained at Ringway during the war, includes herds of red and fallow deer, and meres on which children can learn sailing and canoeing.

Get on to the M6 at Knutsford, drive north for about twenty minutes, and you get to Haydock Park racecourse. Apart from its attractions for racers, Haydock was recently visualised as the centre of a new "city" by a Manchester architect, Mr Richard Saxton.

Mr Saxton's city, which he likened to Los Angeles, would take in the whole of the North-west. While the planners might quarrel with his concept, his bird's eye

view of the region has a lot to commend it.

"Try looking at the North-west as a single city," he urged. "A city with many centres large and small, a long coastline with superb beaches and a deep-water port, a background of scenic mountains, broad plains busy with agriculture and industry, a population of seven and a half million and a diameter of about an hour's driving time."

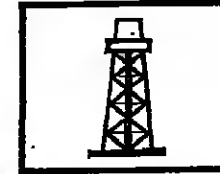
"We already have five universities (two in the suburbs at Lancaster and Keele), two symphony orchestras, a dozen live theatres without counting Blackpool, a major sea and air port, a recreational centre of half Britain's national parks within one and a half hours' drive, 30 miles of the finest beach in Britain, not to mention the enormous fun we could have dry skiing, drag racing, or powerboating on the reconditioned dereliction of Central South Lancashire."

One thing is beyond question: more Britons live within a 100 miles of Haydock than within the same distance of Charing Cross. And they don't feel deprived.

Think! What would it be like without rubber?



BTR supplies many items for mining



BTR Oil Hose is in constant use



BTR Mouldings, Gaskets, Hose, for all vehicles



The Marine Industry is well served by BTR



The Hydraulics Industry use many BTR units



BTR—Rubber Products to Industry for over a century

Rubber is used for many things that we all take for granted.

It is rather like electricity.

But at BTR, rubber products were being made in the North West long before electricity was installed in homes.

—come to think of it, you couldn't have electricity without rubber products.

A recent survey shows that we currently make 10,000 rubber products—all different.

That's something to think about.

Why not ask for more details about us—the rubber experts?

Don't just think about it—take positive action—do it—now!

Write to

BTR LEYLAND INDUSTRIES LIMITED

CENTURION WAY, FARINGTON
LEYLAND, LANCs.
TELEPHONE LEYLAND 21711



Development Area Grants

Road . Rail . Air and Sea Links

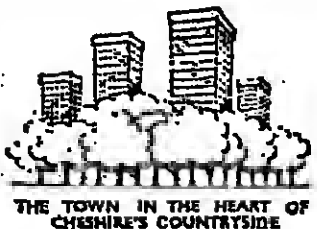
Factories built to your requirements

Houses for your workers

If you're thinking of moving your factory you should know about the fastest development in Cheshire

WINSFORD

Further details and a descriptive brochure from:
STATES OFFICER
POINT DEVELOPMENT GROUP OFFICES
VER HALL, WINSFORD, CHESHIRE.
Telephone: 0162 681 2021



THE TOWN IN THE HEART OF CHESHIRE'S COUNTRYSIDE

Make it Big in Liverpool

(and you've got the world in your pocket!)

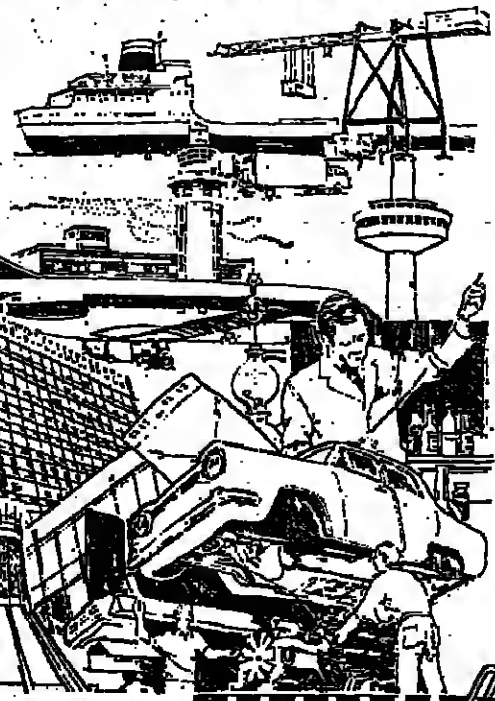
Is there industrial development? Liverpool is the ideal place to set up shop. Because it's in a "development area" special grants are available from the government to help you start. There's a wide variety of well situated sites to choose from and a skilled, adaptable labour force on hand. All these are excellent. Merchant banks, commodity exchanges and insurance brokers offer on-the-spot services. A fine new office accommodation is now available in a city centre.

Liverpool is Britain's largest deep-sea port and is situated at the heart of the country's major industrial area. It is one of the most advanced ports in Europe and freight ships work from Liverpool to America and Canada alone—the most direct route available.

Linked through freightliner terminals to the airport is Liverpool Airport. It is one of the most advanced airports in Europe and freight ships work from Liverpool to America and Canada alone—the most direct route available.

As well as being an ideal place for business, Liverpool is a great place to live, with excellent leisure and cultural amenities, superb surrounding countryside and a wide variety of relatively low-cost housing. A big extra bonus!

All this makes Liverpool a first-class investment proposition and an ideal manufacturing centre for all types of industry. Want to know more? Send in the coupon for full facts and figures.



How to make it BIG in Liverpool

Just cut out, clip to your company letterhead and post today. To: Cheshire City Public Relations Office, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool L8 2DH.

I want more details about LIVERPOOL city of change & challenge

It's a long time since you could say

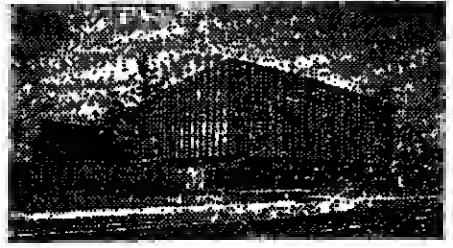
BOOTLE!

...and get a laugh



The old music-hall Bootle is dead and gone — and good riddance. In its place, there's a proud new town that's getting known for getting things done... with new industrial developments, big new housing schemes, exciting new office blocks and bustling shopping precincts. These days a lot of people are taking Bootle very seriously.

People like the Midland Bank...
... who built a £1m complex to house a major computer centre and have found

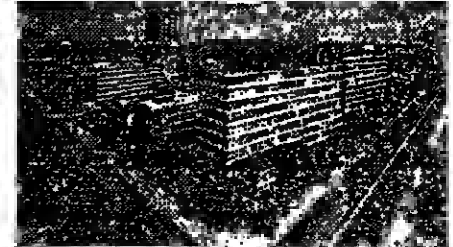


a plentiful local supply of keen young people to handle its computer and clerical operations. There's another big computer H.Q. now being built in Bootle, by the eight-bank consortium of Trustee Savings Banks. Whitehall North-West has found its home in Bootle. And, of course, Bootle adjoins the site of Britain's most up-to-date container/dock complex at Seaford.

At the other end of the scale, stores of medium and small companies have found factory and office sites in Bootle, and a few attractive locations are still available. For example, a 5-acre site and a 2-acre site are available with immediate planning permission for industrial development, as are several sites of 1/2-acre and less. And, as Bootle is one of the bright spots in the Merseyside "grey area" there's substantial

government financial assistance for incoming industry and commerce. Furthermore, the council will assist with housing.

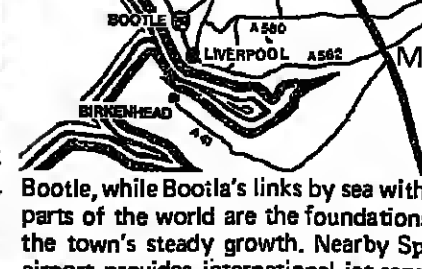
Here's why Bootle has grown
Because, to put it bluntly, Bootle Corporation doesn't waste time... everyone in local government there has got the message: cut the red tape and get on with it. So, if you're interested in Bootle, you'll receive quick helpful advice... you'll find a council that takes fast decisions... and you'll probably discover that, for once, it's not you who's setting the pace!



But Bootle isn't just a good place to sit a factory. It's a town where a man can put down roots and enjoy life, too. Housing, schools and entertainment are plentiful and all the unchanging loveliness of the Lake District and North Wales are only an hour or so away.



Bootle — easy in, easy out
That's because Bootle is especially well provided with transport access by road, rail, sea and air. The town marks the start of the East Lancs Road, with quick access to the M6 (soon to be augmented by the new M62 link). The recently-opened second Mersey Tunnel will soon link with the Mid-Wirral Motorway for improved access to the South. British Rail provides a wide variety of services to industry in

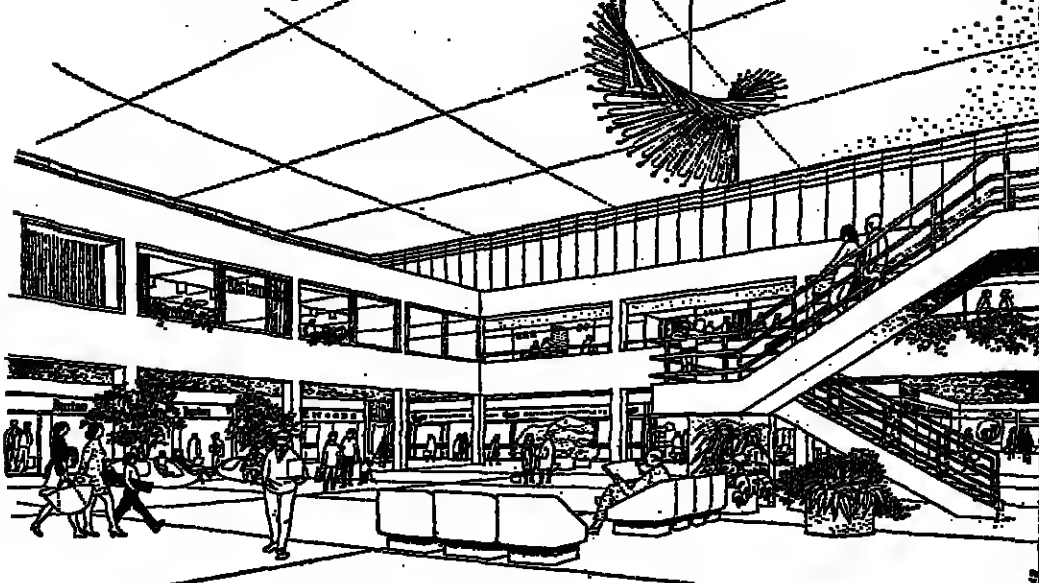


Bootle, while Bootle's links by sea with all parts of the world are the foundations of the town's steady growth. Nearby Speke airport provides international jet services for passengers and freight.

If you would like to know more about a site or building in Bootle contact: The Town Clerk, COUNTY BOROUGH OF

BOOTLE
Town Hall, Bootle 20, Lancs.
Telephone 051-922 4040

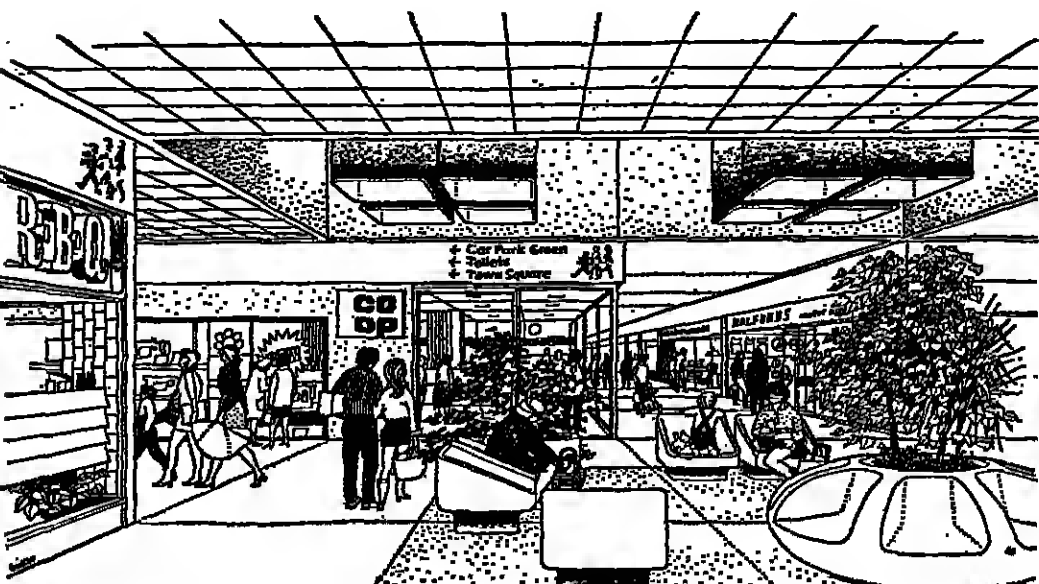
The Central Square,
focus for the community.



Runcorn Shopping City

A whole new world of shopping opens up to you in the North West on November 4th 1971. Units for one hundred and twenty first class shops in an entirely enclosed, air-conditioned Shopping City. Multi-storey car parking for 2,500 cars within the building. Restaurant, cinema, bars and cafes to come. All part of the first and finest unified town centre complex in Western Europe.

A Development by
GROSVENOR ESTATE COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS LTD.
28, Grosvenor Street, London W1X 0HH.
in conjunction with SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY



One of six sub-squares
linking the shopping malls.

DEW

CIVIL
ENGINEERING
CONTRACTORS

THE legacy of neglect and waste is particularly evident here in the Industrial North, where for 37 years, we as a company have been engaged upon the type of projects which now suddenly and quite rightly are being accorded their real importance and significance.

It is reasonable for us to claim that our activities have constantly made a useful contribution to the improvement of the environment.

We work in close liaison with the design teams of many National and Local Government Departments, with Engineering and Landscape Consultants and Town Planners, and derive much of our business from New and Improvement Projects.

The very diverse nature of these works enables us to offer a rather unique service of "know how".

In recognising the urgent need for an improved environment we try to practise what is preached and take some pride in the presentation of our company image.

For all work in these specialised fields we enjoy a good reputation, and we are always happy to continue increasing our contribution to improving the environment.

MARITIME WORK
PORTS AND BERTHS
REINFORCED AND PRESTRESSED CONCRETE
INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS
MAIN DRAINAGE
HEAVY FOUNDATIONS
PIPELINES
BRIDGES
TUNNELLING
LANDSCAPE AND SPORTS GROUND CONTRACTORS
STONE MASONRY CONTRACTORS



Manchester's new Water Park—'The largest Paddling Pool in the World'

& abroad

Construction of new Deep Water Wharf at Vila, New Hebrides, Pacific Ocean



G DEW & CO LTD
CIVIL ENGINEERING & BUILDING CONTRACTORS
OLDHAM & OVERSEAS
TELEPHONE 061-624 5631 TELEX 667473

OFFICES

MOUNT STREET. Excellent well lighted suite in modern office building in central site opposite Central Library and Midland Hotel. 2,426 sq. ft.

MOSLEY STREET. Whole floor of modern block built for owner occupier. Close to Piccadilly. 4,100 sq. ft.

OLIVERSON ROAD. Individual self contained units off Aston Road suitable as professional office for architect, insurance office, etc. 1,750 sq. ft.

CROSS STREET. Heart of business area. Second floor suite in convenient building. 1,630 sq. ft.

OXFORD ROAD. New University. Well situated first floor suite for professional use. 619 sq. ft.

QUAY STREET. Byron House. Compact suite in modern building off Deansgate. 540 sq. ft.

QUAY STREET. Well lighted 5th floor suite in Sunlight House with lifts and heating. 850 sq. ft.

STONE STREET. Adjoining Piccadilly Station, a first floor suite in compact building. 870 sq. ft.

STEVENSON SQUARE. Individual office suite on the third floor. With lift.

QUAY STREET. Ashley House. Excellent modern suite served by express lifts. 1,175 sq. ft.

ST. ANNS SQUARE. Prestige address for recently modernised suite on the third floor. 1,500 sq. ft.

suttons

60 Spring Gardens,
Manchester M2 2BA.
Tel: 061-632 3108.

THE NORTH-WEST



Bluecoat Chambers, Liverpool, where the Merseyside Arts Association has its office

The Philistines be upon thee

by ROBIN THORNER

THE arts associations have been with us in the North-west for five years this month. What have they done? What are we getting for our money?

Saying the arts associations have done precious little is not meant to be hurtful. What they have achieved has been little but it has been precious, a few drops in the cultural desert. It barely even amounts to a fructifying shower, rapidly evaporating without softening the souls of more than a few of the region's eight or nine million.

What money, they might ask, are you hoping to see a return from? If your rates are £30, you have contributed exactly one old penny to the North-west Arts Association, which has probably been matched by the Arts Council's taxpayers' funds. What do you expect for 2d a year? Callas in Clitheroe?

They might also point to the size of the problem. An environment which is scarcely abundant in visual delights: an economy in which "leisure" is enforced by short-time working, redundancy, and unemployment; a potential audience that has been dulled into deafness, if not positive hostility, to your offers of goodies that can't be eaten, drunk, or driven. Would anyone turn up for Callas in Clitheroe?

The Merseyside association, determined to size up its enemy, ran a debate in its monthly bulletin defining philistinism. But it was Manchester City Council which provided the ultimate answer. They refused to find £5,000 to save the Stables Theatre Club—a living, working nucleus of a much-needed arts centre for the city. Then they talked about spending £30,000 on cleaning an appalling statue of Prince Albert outside the town hall.

So given that the region's eight professional arts administrators have a very small pebble in their sling to slay a very giant apathy, what could and should they be doing?

The real argument is about whether "fostering" or "promoting" the arts should come first—and it's much the same as the hen and the egg. What's the point of fostering a £5 millions opera house in Manchester if there isn't an audience? Should public money be spent on promoting the offerings of, say, Bootle Amateur Operatic Society?

With the sort of money they have to play with, there isn't much the arts associations can do in the way of direct patronage. The North-west association has set up a fund to buy the works of young painters and lend them to places like libraries: they're publishing a book of plays by Tim Shields.

Merseyside commissioned a series of watercolour caricatures of local faces, toured an exhibition of them, and sold lithographs: they've just announced a series of free concerts of experimental music. The Mid-Pennine association runs its own mobile theatre company and has just appointed a "theatre fellow" at Nelson College to work with them.

You can also initiate activity which is then taken up by other people. The Merseyside association has helped to save Liverpool Royal Court Theatre from closure by renting it from Howard and Wyndham's for two six-week seasons a year and then subletting it, rent free, to attract visiting DADA and commercial companies.

The North-west association is currently trying to set up a touring circuit in the region both to share out the overheads of visits by theatre companies, musical ensembles, and exhibitions, and to set a regular pattern of events which builds up audiences in each community. And this, director Alexander Schouvaloff points out, "leads to the end to the provision of proper facilities."

The lesson of the first five years for Mr Schouvaloff has been that the North-west association's rôle should be to coordinate rather than to participate directly.

Instead of trying to promote events on a regional scale, Mr Schouvaloff says, in the long run the regional association ought to fund the smaller associations.

"We are concerned with priorities for the whole region," Mr Schouvaloff says, "as concerned with Fylde or Mid-Pennine as we are with Manchester. Decentralisation works better." And he accepts that this means there ought to be a local association for the South-east, Lancashire and North-east Cheshire, Cumbria, Darwen, Wigan, and Rochdale have their own arts councils. Manchester hasn't.

But if the initiation of artistic activity is best left to local groupings who can cater for local tastes and develop local sources of sponsorship, promotion is something that could be carried out on a regional scale. The Merseyside and Mid-Pennine associations already have premises which are developing into arts centres. The North-west association just has offices.

But they are, Mr Schouvaloff says, thinking about taking a shop in Manchester. It would be a meeting and information centre and ticket agency, with a gallery selling paintings, sculpture, ceramics, and crafts, posters, books, magazines, and records. It could pay its way. It could lead to a chain of shops through the region. They could all grow into arts centres.

The Merseyside and Mid-Pennine associations both produce regular diaries to promote events in their areas: the North-west found people in Lancaster aren't really interested in what's showing at the local cinema in Walsley.

They did briefly try distributing "Time Out in the North-west"—a commercial guide to what's on that did far more to promote the arts in the region than the association could ever hope to do. But the association's executive objected to "Time Out's" rude pictures: it was dropped and the magazine died because of distribution problems.

Another weakness in regional promotion is the travel subsidy scheme which is so complicated that only the most cunning and persistent groups can work out a claim. Wouldn't it be simpler to have a sort of Barclaycard for the arts? There have been moves in this direction in Yorkshire and it might be workable on a regional scale. But it would be far more effective promoted nationally by the Arts Council.

A subscription of, say, £1 a month or £10 a year would provide free admission to any Arts Council sponsored event. It would not only apply to unsold seats at theatres and concerts but could also be used at galleries and perhaps provide admission to National Trust properties.

Cardholders would obviously be saving if they used their cards once a week: arts promoters would lose nothing but unsold seats: it would take a pretty assiduous culture vulture to overuse the system significantly.

But if the cards were properly promoted their effect on attendances, even if meaty papered houses, would be dramatic. Presumably many cardholders would be accompanied by paying customers. And the subscriptions would provide a fund which the Arts Council could use either to reimburse promoters or to fund fresh activity.

Building a market for the arts is, of course, only half the problem. But shouldn't the meagre resources of regional arts administration be invested in stimulating demand—which the artists themselves can readily supply—rather than trying to lay on a pipeline for an unfelt need?

SYKES WATERHOUSE

CHARTERED SURVEYORS
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL PROPERTY AGENTS

for industrial, shop and commercial property in Liverpool and the North West

14a COOK STREET, LIVERPOOL L2 9RG
051-236 7112

TO BE LET CHEETHAM, MANCHESTER
On Cheetham Hill Road and within one mile of the City Centre, premises new Warehouse and Office development comprising:
15,000 sq. ft. Office
14,000 sq. ft. Warehouse
2,000 sq. ft. Basement
The whole office/Warehouse space may be altered as required. Full on fire Central Heating. To be completed in 9 months.
TO BE LET MANCHESTER ROAD, SWINTON.
Available on Lease, Retail Office Station and Car Showroom Site. Frontage to Manchester Road of Approx. 190 ft. Site Area 0.500 sq. yds. Approx.
TO BE LET STRETFORD/MANCHESTER BORDER
Warehouse/Lease Industrial Premises 5,500 sq. ft. Made water with small 2 storey section (existing) and road. Adjacent surface road and forecourt provided Car parking and road facilities.
TO BE LET CLIFTON STREET, NEWTON HEATH
Within 1 1/2 miles of City Centre. Specifications include concrete frame, steel roof, 2 storey section (existing) and road. 2,500 sq. ft. Ready for immediate occupation.
TO BE LET WITHINGTON STREET, SALFORD (off Broad Street)
1,500 sq. ft. of Warehouse accommodation with ancillary first floor office accommodation available if required.
Apply to:

Frank Westbrook

CHARTERED SURVEYORS
49 PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER M2 4HA. Telephone 061-236 8888.

MO & P FOR DETAILS OF THE FOLLOWING DEVELOPMENTS

SHOPS: FORMBY CHESTER etc. LIVERPOOL Belle Vale
CHESTER etc. POULTON-LE-FYLDE
OFFICES: PRESTON CHESTER etc. MANCHESTER LIVERPOOL
INDUSTRIAL/WAREHOUSE: AINTREE WIDNES
HAYDOCK etc. WARRINGTON

Apply: **MASON OWEN & PARTNERS**
COMMERCIAL PROPERTY CONSULTANTS
Gladstone House, Union Court, Castle Street,
Liverpool L2 4UQ. Tel: 051-227 3651.

Denton, Manchester

Modern single-storey factory with offices
100,000 sq. ft. on 10 acres
FREEHOLD £350,000

Chartered Surveyors
23 Moorgate, London EC2R 6AX.
Tel: 01-636 8001

Chamberlain & Willows

BOROUGH OF SALE MANCHESTER

Office building to let
48,500 sq. ft. (4,500-2)

Single floor of about 6,100 sq. ft. (566,714 sq. ft. net).

Available Now

* A resident population of 55,000 (the country's most densely populated borough)
* Situated between M6 and M62 Motorways
* A few minutes from Sale Station for fast and frequent trains to Manchester city centre
* Integrated part of new shopping centre
* Parking for 500 cars (multi-storey below built)

Enquiries invited

Healey & Baker

23 ST. GEORGE STREET MANCHESTER M1 2JG
01-629 9252

	North-west	Merseyside	Mid-Pennine
Budget	£30,000	£55,000	£27,000
Population	7 million	1.2 million	500,000
Staff:			
Executive	3	2	2
Secretarial	2	2	1
Premises	Office only	Office with reception, information, booking, books (in Bluecoat arts centre)	Office with own gallery, reception, information, booking, books
Publications	Books on building an arts centre, young people's poetry, plays by Tim Shields	Monthly bulletin	Seasonal diary, poetry posters
Policy	Financial and advisory aid to local promoters, touring.	Own promotions and tours, grants to local projects.	Own promotions and tours

95p
SQ. FT.
Lease by Arrangement

THE NORTH-WEST

حكايا من الشمال

Art upon the grass

SIMON HOGGART on the Manchester football scene

ON MAY 11, 1968, Manchester City beat Newcastle United at St James's Park, Newcastle, by four goals to three, and became champions of the Football League for the first time for 31 years. It ended, perhaps for good, a long and tortuous time in the wilderness for a club that had always been called the second-best, the poor relations, the little brother who had nothing to inherit.

Manchester is not a football mad city in the sense that Liverpool or Glasgow are. Full-scale fights between the rival United and City gangs are rare, and the United fan who extols George Best in a City pub runs only the slightest risk of getting a bottle in his face. "You can talk about your Denis Law," the fans mutter, "Colin Bell is worth five of that bloke." "Colin bloody Bell, Brian Kidd is worth six of him." "Bleeding Brian Kidd, I'd give you seven of him for Francis Lee," and so forth, a gentle muttering which never touches the tribal loyalties of the Mersey or the Corbals.

Perhaps this is because, even now, City cannot hope to move near the lustre of United. Sometimes United can attract twice the number of people to watch the same team as played City a few weeks earlier.

Even the build-up to a match is different. You can stroll into most matches at City a few minutes before the kick-off, buy a seat or find a good viewing position in the stands. A small but brave noise emerges from the popular end of the ground, usually in

the form of adaptations of songs sung by the United fans. A few coppers move in to break up a fight (City keeps itself very adequately patrolled by police) and a wan chorus to the tune of "Land of Hope and Glory" emerges from the centre of the group: "We hate Softly, Softly, We hate Z-Cars too, We hate Dixon of Dock Green, But coppers we love you."

But when things are going well for United you leave your way into the ground an hour before kick-off and establish your position like a soldier in his dug-out. From the Stretford End comes a mighty chorus of roaring and dipping obscenities, kept up at maximum pitch for at least an hour before the game starts. When the United team runs out the roar is almost visible, making it according to many visiting players, the most overwhelming experience for a footballer outside Wembley.

The reasons for this difference are hard to spot. The two teams, at the time of writing within two places of each other near the top of the league table, are of remarkably similar merit. George Best is certainly the most glamorous player in British football today, but Francis Lee is only fractionally his inferior, and in Colin Bell City have one of the most thrilling pushing forwards in the world.

Certainly United have the better record since the war. They have not been outside Division I in that period, whereas City, under a series of indifferent managers, have had five seasons in Division II. But in the past four years they have never failed to finish more than two places apart from each other. At the very end of last season it was only United's 4-3 victory in a tight derby match which sent them ahead of City in the table. To be brutally and perhaps morbidly frank, the answer may well lie in the appalling air disaster which hit United in 1958. Eight of their players were killed when the club's plane crashed at Munich airport as they returned from a match in Yugoslavia. The side that died was a particularly glamorous one, including Duncan Edwards, who was blossoming as one of the greatest players in the history of the game.

The wave of sympathy which tore through the country has not died down yet. Even now, a reporter covering United game in, say, Ipswich, can see local people living only a few miles from the Ipswich ground, weeping United favours as they climb on to the train. As the smaller clubs which cluster round the Manchester area have faded, the support of the local youth has gone to United and not to City. The crash gave the club an aura of tragedy and a place in folk history which it has never lost. Even last season, mediocre from United's point of view, they were the most popular visiting side in the country. They are the most famous and the most loved side in Britain—possibly in the world. An air of the engaging amateur still



Denis Law

clings to United and never to City. "Amateur" is not meant to denote a lack of professional skill or professional courage but a rich enjoyment of the game which communicates itself almost electrically to spectators. Denis Law, for example, adores his soccer, and plays almost like a schoolboy trying to show off his skills. Best weaves in and out, occasionally to no tactical purpose, but painting his own form of art upon the grass. At its best, the team flows and sparkles, revealing like so many dolphins in warm water. It's an coincidence that the recent referees' clampdown on rough play sent United rapidly to second position in the table beneath another, free-flowing side in Sheffield United.

City, who can be just as skilful, and just as dazzling, never capture this fine careless air. The spectator has to sweat with City, mentally willing them on, unable to sit back and enjoy the simple spectacle of joyful skill.

To the spectator who appreciates both teams, the choice is difficult. But to someone like myself, new to Manchester, eager to enjoy the best both sides have to offer, only United seems to offer the magic which lifts football from a battle to an art. To watch a City match is exciting, engaging, and satisfying. To watch United is to feel the same but with an added heightening which perhaps no other team in the world can offer. Manchester, a grim and often work a day city, is lucky to have them both.

George Best



The view through the builders' dust

TOM ALLAN on commercial property developments

IT is now a well-established fact that the astro-nauts flew over England, the North-west was obscured by builders' dust. This says little for the hazing air of Blackpool but it says a lot for the scale of development activity. Offices, shops, factories, and houses are being built or rejuvenated—measured in many millions of pounds sterling, millions of tons of steel and concrete, acres of glass, and miles upon miles of terrace flooring and copper pipe.

There is so much going on that some acknowledged experts have been known to throw up their hands and shout "Too much!" But demand catches up with supply, then supply catches up with demand, another developer or local authority assembles a site and another scheme is on the way. The pace and scale of activity is not surprising. The North-west was possessed of too many old buildings—outmoded and unfit for the present day—and for too long some of the older factories

in Manchester and elsewhere in the region lay soot-covered and redundant awaiting redevelopment and clearance. One or two of them have more recently been gutted for conversion into offices and this may give the town centres over which they have glowered hollow-eyed for a decade or more a new sparkle.

Rents have been the talk-log point. They have gone up, of course, and employers, falling over themselves and the Offices Act to provide the right working conditions for their precious staffs, have been prepared to stretch up to £17.5 a square foot a year for the best air-conditioned, centrally heated space in Manchester. Even second-hand space built after the war fetches £13.5, although Hammersons are currently pushing a special offer at something much less.

Liverpool rents are lower—sometimes appreciably so—but at the bottom end of the market they tend to merge and this is particularly so for good conversion jobs which, although they may lack air-conditioning, have sometimes a Georgian, Edwardian, or Victorian elegance which means that a little more might be spent on the furnishings and a little less on the rent.

Some of the prophets believe that rents will not rise beyond £2 a square foot for the best space, but their brothers in London have been disproved, annually since 1956 and every indication is that the sky is the limit, even if there is a sky. But the rises are less steep in the North-west and the improving road communication system which brings the commercial possibilities of Preston, Warrington, and similar towns into play may keep the rents subdued. It is felt, however, that land and building costs are now so high that it will not be possible to let new office space at less than £12.5 anywhere in the country. There is hope for Liverpool's Concourse House yet!

Shops are going up as quickly as offices and there are some interesting schemes in the pipeline. Some are stuck there because the market is uncertain but those that are moving along towards completion are among the most exciting in the country. Exciting in the word to apply to the new shopping complex to be

opened on November 4 in Runcorn New Town. The Grosvenors have their roots in Cheshire and the Grosvenor centre in Chester, which has linked the historic Rows to existing arcades, is one of the best quality shopping developments in the North-west. The Grosvenors are behind Runcorn's new centre—Runcorn Shopping City—which brings a new dimension to shopping and reflects the same Grosvenor quality. Served by multi-storey parks at each corner sufficient for a total of 2,400 cars—more parks are planned later—and by a transport system and expressway right up to the centre, the Shopping City should attract shoppers from miles around.

The city incorporates a town square—covered against the vagaries of the climate, of course—and will be open for 24 hours a day. The pub, the restaurant, the air-conditioning, the carpeting—it must be the only carpeted town square in the world—the dive bar, the cinema, all these will provide shopping with a difference. The centre incorporates a traders' hall of small stalls, all of which are already let, and 80 per cent of the main shopping space on the malls has already gone, much of it to the big national multiples with quality reputations. The centre's potential to attract regional customers must be improved as other planned centres are deferred, or shelved.

In fact, Runcorn is developing into quite a place. The corporation has attracted both Bass-Charrington and Guinness to the industrial estates and the town could become the brewing capital of England. What greater claim to fame? But industrial development generally in the North-west is a swings and roundabouts business—the improved road network providing plenty of opportunity for new industrial estates where factories can be made to measure, but on the other hand there are large tracts of underused dockland that look down in the month beside the sparkling new factories that are so easy to run.

The sort of expertise that now goes into development investment decisions means that the onus for the redevelopment—certainly the initiative—falls fairly and squarely on the shoulders of the local authorities who probably have enough on their plate as it is. Although much

of the North-west has a commercial sparkle, there are some parts which remain the poor relations. Manchester is already fretting about its future because artificial controls are dampening initiative and industrial development which, in twenty years' time, could cause difficulty. Liverpool is fretting because artificial incentives are not pulling in investment as fast as they might.

But, in spite of the concern, the builders' dust fanned by developers' money still swirls over the region. The office towers rise in Bootle, the commuters scuttle to the Wirral, and the beer flows in Runcorn. There will be complaints about the drift to the North-west yet.

Dear Sirs,
We wish to bring to your attention, 30,000 square feet of new offices to let.

These first class offices are in the new tower block just completed in Chorlton-cum-Hardy, one of Manchester's most pleasant and accessible suburbs, situated within 4 miles of the centre of the city.

The tower block is the focal point of a small new pedestrianised shop and office development built to provide a new commercial centre for the area.

The offices are centrally heated. They have ample car parking. They are near good public transport services but away from the noise and dirt of the road traffic. They are well serviced with lifts and full portage and the new precinct offers excellent lunchtime shopping for staff.

Space is available in units of 6,000 sq. ft. at £1.15p. per sq. ft.

Full details are now available from the letting agents. A development by Central and District Properties Ltd.

Joint Letting Agents

Isaac Neild & Co.
Tel: 061-236 2345.

Hillier, Parker, May & Rowden.
Tel: 01-629 7666.

Factories and Warehouses MANCHESTER AREA

WEST CORTON, Manchester 12
Modern single storey factory with overhead cranes
FOR SALE 31,200 sq. ft.

CHADDERTON, Nr. Oldham
Industrial development site and building
FOR SALE 11 acres, 167,000 sq. ft.

ANCOATS, Manchester 4
Modernised premises suitable for discount store
LEASE FOR ASSIGNMENT 15,665 sq. ft.

WARRINGTON
Substantial Industrial Premises situated close to the Town Centre. Heating, lift, etc.
TO LET as a whole or in sections. 107,400 sq. ft.
Joint Agents Herbert Johnson & Son, Tel. Warrington 38731

BURY
1. Industrial/Investment Premises producing £8,500 per annum. Vacant 12,000 sq. ft.
FOR SALE Let 47,250 sq. ft.
2. Industrial/Warehouse Premises served by central loading yard. Good car parking facilities.
FOR SALE 92,000 sq. ft.

SWINTON
Mainly Single-Storey Industrial/Investment Premises producing £6,855 per annum. Vacant 95,000 sq. ft.
FOR SALE Let 31,000 sq. ft.

CHORLEY
Centrally situated Industrial Premises approximately one mile from M61 Motorway. Good car parking.
FOR SALE 131,740 sq. ft.

G F Singleton & Co

53 King Street Manchester M2 4LR
Tel 061-832 8271

Wythenshawe

Loftly s/storey warehouse
84,000 sq. ft.
To be Let

Altrincham

New s/storey warehouse
25,000 & 27,000 sq. ft.
To be Let or For Sale

Manchester

Modernised s/storey factory units
6,000 to 45,000 sq. ft.
To be Let

Altrincham

Modernised s/storey factory units
38,200 sq. ft.
To be Let

Chartered Surveyors
23 Moorgate, London EC2R 6AX.
Tel.: 01-638 8001

Chamberlain & Willows

John Battersby & Son

Estate and Land Agents
Surveyors and Valuers since 1882
Specialising in INDUSTRIAL and COMMERCIAL PREMISES Throughout the North

Single and multi-storey accommodation, always available for sale or rent, in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Basil House

Portland Street, Manchester, 1.

20,000 sq. ft. of prestige office facilities including basement car parking, sauna bath, showers, etc. £1.25 per sq. ft.

Over 200 Purpose-Built Flats for sale in the Manchester area, including Appleby Lodge, the Premier Block in the City.

Chancery Chambers
55 Brown Street
Manchester M2 2JL
Tel: 061-832 8505

also at 713 Wilmslow Road, Didsbury, Manchester M20 0RE Tel: 061-445 0414

selection of Existing Factories and warehouses in the North West. Available for early occupation.

INTREE

360 sq. ft.
Modern single storey
Site area
100 yds approx.
Close to A500 and
Orchard Road
Housing doors.
LET: £5,500 p.a.

OLTON

360 sq. ft.
Modern single storey
1st and 2nd floors
100 sq. ft. each
by two lifts.
1st fl. headroom
10 ft. 6 in.
1st fl. off A500 with
access to motorways.
LET: £10,000 p.a.
for sale

AYDOCK

1,000 sq. ft.
Modern single storey
1st and 2nd floors
100 sq. ft. each
by two lifts.
1st fl. headroom
10 ft. 6 in.
1st fl. off A500 with
access to motorways.
LET: £2,750 p.a.

TRICROFT

500 sq. ft.
Modern single storey
1st and 2nd floors
100 sq. ft. each
by two lifts.
1st fl. headroom
10 ft. 6 in.
1st fl. off A500 with
access to motorways.
LET: £4,500 p.a.
for sale

ing & Co Television House, Mount Street, Manchester, M2 5NT. Tel: 061-832 4865. Also at London and Leeds.

ES WATERHO

HARTERED SURVEYORS

AND COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

Industrial, shop

Commercial property

Liverpool and

North West

STREET

051-236 7112

ETNAM MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER ROAD

MANCHESTER

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

**NEW HOUSES & BUNGALOWS
FOR SALE AT
WILPSHIRE, BLACKBURN**

Brochures available from :
MORTIMER, GORSE & ROSS
22/23 Richmond Terrace, Blackburn
Telephone 56246

The great house chase

ROWLES

هكذا من الأصول

HAROLD JACKSON on the real meaning of the murder statistics

Arsenic and old rope

existing prejudices, which was presumably the reason for so much attention was attracted to Chief Inspector Colin Greenwood's interpretation of the official figures.

Basic thesis

But the Chief Inspector himself turns out to be no mean hand with a slide rule. His basic thesis was that the figures since 1956 could not be compared with earlier statistics since the definition of murder had changed. He argued that on the basis of the number of the murder convictions since then the true murder rate had risen from 0.72 per million to 1.52 per million between 1956 and 1968. If manslaughter was included the rate rose from 1.66 per million to 4.93 per million.

It gives a pretty frightening picture until you actually go back to the source documents — the Criminal Statistics for England and Wales. These show, in fact, that in the 15 years during which the death penalty has been first modified and subsequently abolished the number of victims has fluctuated between about 120 and 150 annually. At the same time, the rate of conviction of those committed for trial on murder charges has risen steadily.

In 1956 there were 144 victims of murder, a rate of 3.0 per million. The annual figure stayed lower than this right through to 1967, when it reached 157, or 3.2 per million. Throughout most of this period the Homicide Act was in force, which separated murder into capital and non-capital and also introduced

the concept of diminished responsibility. In numerical terms this does not seem to have affected the number of victims but it does seem to have influenced the readiness of juries to convict on non-capital charges. Since the death penalty was wholly abolished the conviction rate for those charged with murder has risen steadily — 27.6 per cent in 1967, 28 per cent in 1968, 30 per cent in 1969, and 33 per cent in 1970. At the same time the conviction rate on lesser charges such as manslaughter has dropped. This at least suggests that juries are getting tougher.

It all goes to make nonsense of the Chief Inspector's argument that the conviction rate is the real criterion. The sensible logic of his presentation is that the more successful the police are in getting conviction

the more cause there is for reintroducing hanging. The evidence suggests that it is the fact of abolition that has led to the increased rate of conviction.

There is no way of knowing, of course, what elements influenced the views of those sounded for their opinion in the latest poll. The Blackpool murder must certainly have carried weight but it is, in fact, highly atypical of the crime. There were 138 people murdered last year and their background is probably pretty typical of any year's victims.

Family crimes

We know nothing about 18 of the murderers because the crimes have not yet been solved. Of the rest 46 victims, or more than one third, were dispatched by their relatives or lovers and

another 47 by their friends and associates. Only 36 were unknown to their assailants. In 19 cases the murderer committed suicide immediately after the crime and another four were insane. Eight of the victims were the children of the murderers, showing once again that the bulk of child murders are committed by parents.

In 35 cases the killings arose from quarrels or sudden rages; in 17 they sprang from jealousy or revenge. Only 20 were attributable to theft or gain. Firearms caused 16 deaths, but 79 of them came from the victim being struck either with some sort of weapon or directly by the murderer. Another 28 people were strangled.

In other words, the typical murder (if there is any such thing) comes from a family quarrel which escalates to the point where one member bashes another with whatever comes to hand. The cold-blooded, premeditated killing accounted for something like 17 per cent of last year's cases — and there were fewer than three people in a million murdered altogether.

PETER JENKINS

Battle cries

A GREAT parliamentary war of attrition is in prospect once the House of Commons, on October 28, has voted in principle for joining the Common Market. For the Government has already recognised that it will not be able to apply a "guillotine" either to the short Constitutional Bill or to the long and detailed enabling legislation which must be passed before Britain can accede to the European Community on January 1, 1973. This means that the anti-Market forces will enjoy virtually unlimited opportunities for engaging in tactics of obstruction and delay.

A "guillotine" — the procedure by which Parliament sets a time limit on the discussion of legislation — is deemed inappropriate and "provocative" in the case of a controversial matter of such importance as the Common Market. The hard reality is that the Tory Party managers are not confident that they could carry a "guillotine" motion. Therefore they are reconciled to doing it the hard way and the long way.

If necessary Parliament will be kept sitting night and day and if need be through Christmas, Easter, Whitsun, and the summer holidays. There is nothing in the Constitution which requires a new session to begin each November: the plan is to continue the 1971-2 session until the legislation is passed.

The Government will probably not need to go to such extremes. The Constitutional Bill, which has to be taken on the floor of the House, should not exceed a dozen clauses. The Tory Party managers hope that they may be able to get the detailed Bill upstairs to committee by one procedural means or another and are considering splitting it into two measures. Nevertheless, the chance will be there for the Labour Party, short of defeating the Government, to inflict severe damage upon its programme, to sap its energy and undermine its authority.

The Government is resting its hopes with some confidence — as did the Prime Minister on "Panorama" on Monday — on the doctrine that when Parliament has willed the ends it must will the means.

Parliament is expected to will the end on October 28. Thereafter it is assumed that the great majority of Labour "Europeans", including Mr Roy Jenkins, will oppose the Government's legislation. The Government then becomes dependent on the votes of its

own supporters. Whereas, perhaps, as many as 30 MPs on the Government side may vote against Europe on the night of the 28th, at the very most 10, and possibly no more than four, are deemed capable of acting deliberately to bring the Government down. Mr Enoch Powell is seen to be one of these.

Delay and obstruction are thus seen as the chief hazards, and delay is dangerous because it brings with it the possibility of accidental defeat. The Government intends if necessary to accept defeats on clauses of the enabling legislation and put them again as confidence questions at the report stage. It calculates that Mr Harold Wilson's tactics will be to inflict damage and not defeat upon the Government. As time passes it may become increasingly difficult for Labour to fight an election on the Common Market issue: Mr Wilson could have difficulty in forming a credible Cabinet in those circumstances.

But the first hurdle is the vote on October 28. The Parliamentary Labour Party decides its position today and its decision will be known to the Cabinet next week when it decides upon its own parliamentary tactics. A free vote should not be entirely ruled out in spite of Mr Heath's public statements on this matter. Mr Heath could not possibly hint at a free vote on the eve of Tory Party Conference's Common Market debate for it would encourage opposition within his own party. A free vote continues to have influential support within the Cabinet. Its attraction is that it would produce the most decisive possible result on October 28. Its chief disadvantage is that it might undermine party discipline for the long parliamentary battle which lies ahead.

What will happen on the night of the 28th? The Government is assuming that in spite of Mr Wilson's subsequent denials the situation he hinted at in his speech at Brighton last week will apply. That is to say Mr Roy Jenkins and his friends will get away with voting with the Government provided they toe the party line thereafter.

The vote on October 28 will bring about a most unusual situation in which the parties reform their ranks to conduct a long and hazardous battle over the means to an end willed by Parliament on a cross vote. The electorate will be entitled to find this confusing and entitled, perhaps, to find it not very edifying.



BELFAST FACTORY FIRE

Business gets the bullet

Peter Hildrew, Belfast, Tuesday, on 'Ulster's economic disaster'

Mr Bradford, however, was talking politics as much as economics. The Stormont Government is doing all it can to impress on Westminster the urgent need to end violence sooner rather than later. Mr Baillie said yesterday that just as the political and social structure of the country could not withstand a long-baul strategy on the security front, so the economy would also be very adversely affected.

The economic problems of

Ulster are of course long term rather than short term; but the short term will also determine the long term, and Ministers are concerned that they may lose out on the expected United Kingdom reflation next year. The unemployment figures were bad enough before the August troubles and latest figures show that over 45,000 people are now out of work. Mr Baillie told Stormont yesterday that 6,500 new jobs had been agreed during 1970

and a further 5,500 up to August of this year, which leaves a long way to go.

Answering Mr Ian Paisley, Mr Baillie also said that six firms offering the promise of 1,200 jobs had withdrawn from negotiations since January of last year, and it seems unlikely that any new projects at all have been agreed upon since August. One Scandinavian firm was preparing to set up a manufacturing plant in Londonderry employing 600 men, but

MISCELLANY

Signor Vino

THE TOBY anti-Marketters are just a trifle troubled by the Chianti bottles festooning the window of their kit-prop bookshop hard by the Metropole in Brighton. But the man who rented them the basement at £200 the week insisted that the bottles must stay.

The shop is better known to its regulars as the Mermade Restaurant and is still offering to accept luncheon vouchers. One of the "Say No" posters is taped tactfully around the neck of a busty blonde siren painted on the first wall you see.

The books include Enoch Powell's anti-Market tract and Peter Shore's "New Statesman" pastiche of the white Paper HM Government neglected to draft. Powell will be there at lunchtime today signing copies. A small bonus nightmare for the Sussex constabulary who have logged their first bomb box of the Tory week.

The anti-Marketters, not to be eclipsed by easy assumptions of an overwhelming majority for Geoffrey Rippon, have also had a floodlit fishing smack moored off Skipper Ted's hotel. The inshore fishermen of England are planning a sail-in for mid-day today.

Richard Devonald-Lewis, the anti-Marketters' honorary secretary and candidate for Islington East, is looking for a friendly photographer to snap his black Labrador clutching his slogan briefcase between its teeth. An ageing sandwich board man is patrolling the promenade. Yesterday his anti-European placard got wedged under a traffic light, and he was obliged to pass by a passing reporter. Whether the lights were green or red is not recorded.

Slicker city

BUT JUST let's suppose that the Mermade crowd don't have a sting in their tail, and Tad sails us into the Common Market. The guessing game about where Britain will sign the Treaty of Rome continues wherever two or three common Marketers are gathered together. Everyone has a pet venue for the festivities and everyone else has complicated reasons of history and protocol why every place suggested should be ruled out.

The Irish have indicated that they really don't want to sign in London, and hitherto Rome and Brussels have tended to lead the field, with Brussels in front by a short

head, and Luxembourg coming fast up on the diplomatic posts.

But now, with the going a little heavy, a rank and neutral outsider is beginning to look decidedly appealing. It is Aachen, a beautiful city near the centre of Europe. Its pedigree is impeccable — every year it presents the Charlemagne prize for the European statesman of the year (Ted has happy memories of the place, as he is a former prizewinner). It is in West Germany, which has not yet been host to a post-war treaty, and it is a city of reconciliation, lying hard by southern Holland and Belgium. Place your bets now.

Leak of Leek



WHILE the Tories speak, Labour writes. Lord Davies of Leek has joined the ranks of yesterday's men who are telling it like it was. He is writing an account of Labour's policy in the Far East since 1945, to be published next year, and a large part of the book will be taken up with his unorthodox rôle as an impromptu ambassador to Hanoi, when Harold was busy playing peace-maker in 1965.

Davies says he intends to criticise Labour, right back from the beginning, for "a sycophantic following of United States policy" in the Far East. He claims that the £20 million Chinese order for British Trident, signed last month, first came in about three years ago, but the Americans forced the deal to be abandoned until Ted took a firmer line.

Known in Labour circles as "a poor man's Nye Bevan", he has never been able to see the incongruity of a junior Minister in the then Ministry of Pensions, as he was, being sent as an envoy of peace, and is still bitter about the

Foreign Office "leak" which he feels wrecked any chance he might have had.

● OVERHEARD in a Rome coffee bar, not far from the Vatican: "What is all this talk in the Synod of Bishops about a married clergy? In my country we're trying to encourage a married laity." The speaker was an Irish prelate.

Brandt image

CONRAD AHLERS, Willy Brandt's chief spokesman and veteran of the "Spiegel" affairs of long ago, is thinking of standing for a Social Democratic seat in the Bundestag at the next general election in 1973. He has been proposed for nomination by a constituency in the Rhineland Palatinate.

Ahlers had not intended to stay on as head of the press and information office beyond 1972 (he would have no choice if the Christian Democrats got in), and it had been expected that he would return to journalism. His acceptance of the nomination would be taken in Bonn as a sign of confidence in the Social Democrats' prospects. Ahlers is not the sort of man to be satisfied for long with the cares of the back benches.

Left-handers

POLETICAL divorce, Italian style. When the father of Emilia de Puppi died, leaving her around £20,000, she and her husband, tried and trusted Maolists both, wrestled with their political consciences and then decided to contribute £12,000 of the inheritance to the Union of Italian Marxist-Leninist Communists.

The party, however, was not amused. Unless you give all you give nothing, and the couple have been expelled from membership because of the paucity of their donation. The couple resigned first, shamefacedly admitting that they had fallen victim to "bourgeois mentality" but the union rejected the resignations in favour of expulsion on the ground of "a shamefully opportunistic act" and "refusal to complete the collectivisation of their belongings." The capitalists would have at least said thank you.

● SIGN of the times — a Bournemouth store is doing good business selling women's boots in a new colour — pollution grey.



Bill Smith's job is to keep our cargo shed empty

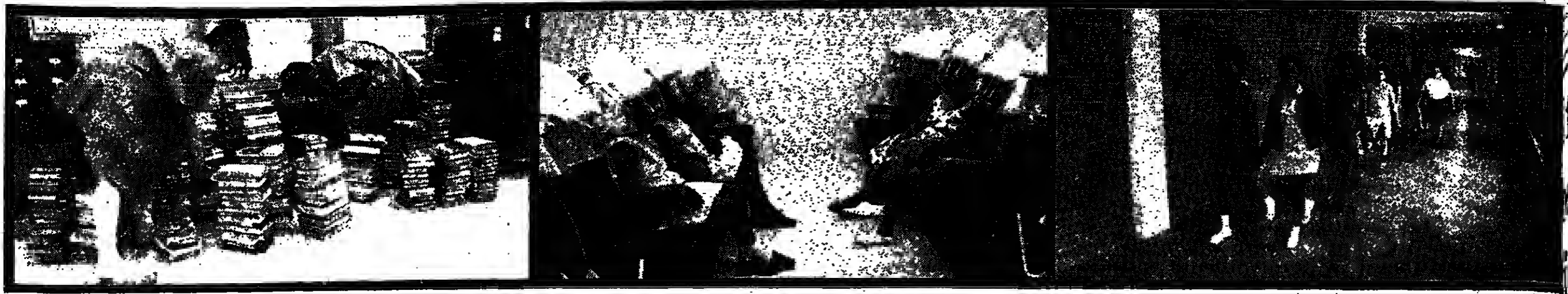
At MEA we believe that our job is to move cargo, not store it. We don't operate a 4-hour shutdown and our size makes us more flexible than most. So any goods sent to the Middle East by MEA invariably go on the next

flight — whatever time they're handed in. With a daily non-stop service to Beirut and frequent connections to the Gulf and other key places, there's not much hanging about. Which is just as it should be.



the natural choice airline to the Middle East

For further information contact your nearest MEA office:
London 01-493 6445 Manchester 061-236 5482
Birmingham 021-643 8747 Glasgow 041-248 3388



INMATES OF THE CORRECTION INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN ON RIKERS ISLAND, NEW YORK

BEAUTY PARLOUR, AIRCONDITIONING, BUT NEW YORK'S GAOL STILL HAS PROBLEMS

FROM THIS SIDE OF the Atlantic the American prison system looks a mess. Summer after summer bloodier riot follows bloody riot.

California has San Quentin; it also has the most ambitious experimental programme which this summer included the start of the nation's first conjugal visits for inmates of maximum security prisons. New York State has Attica; New York City is feverishly acquiring new facilities. A new wing for 600 male prisoners is on the way and a new adolescent remand centre was recently completed, together with the city's pride and joy—a spanking new prison for women.

Five years before the completion of the new Holloway women's prison in London, the Americans are boasting a "breakthrough in prison design." It is the second time in 40 years they are making such a claim. Last time they got it wrong.

This time, the new prison or "Correctional institution for women," has been placed on Rikers Island in the middle of New York's East River. Rikers is a prison island, a sort of latter-day Alcatraz. Bought by New York City in 1875 as 87 acres of farmland, it has grown through land-fill to 600 acres and houses a prison for men, a reformatory for boys and an adolescent remand centre, as well as the \$24 million women's prison which alone covers 55 acres.

At first glance the prison is another all-American motel. A fountain plays in the courtyard and piped music in the reception area. Once through the

electronically controlled doors into the main building the illusion continues. The music still plays and gone are the towering turrets with iron catwalks and sprawling wire safety nets. Instead there are two long, long corridors stretching out at right angles to the central service area. Sprouting from the two corridors—one for 320 short-term prisoners and the other for 300 on remand—awaiting trial—are V-shaped blocks of cells.

It is in basic layout that the American prison differs most from the new Holloway. Instead of the closed campus design, most buildings on the 12-acre Holloway site encircle an open space or "village green," and are arranged so that prisoners can move around as they would in the outside world to go from, say, work to meals. They can move around in New York too—down those long, long corridors. If you happen to be housed in the farthest cell block, the walk to the dining room takes six minutes.

Both prisons are medically orientated. New York has an infirmary for 89 patients and facilities to cope with all but the most serious cases. There is a methadone detoxification ward, a TB ward, dental, optical and psychiatric facilities. Unlike Holloway, however, there is no labour ward, no mother and baby unit.

"Liberal though we New Yorkers are," an official said, "we are not in the baby business. Pregnant women go to hospitals in Manhattan and their babies are then sent to their families or to founding homes. On the whole

judges tend to be lenient with pregnant women and it isn't an issue here."

After health, education is considered of primary importance in both Holloway and New York. In New York the school is formally a part of the New York school system. It has 14 teachers and offers wide ranging courses. Girls under 18 have to attend school daily and those over 18 do so voluntarily in the evenings. They cannot opt for study instead of work as they will be able to in Holloway.

The work scene, as always, is grim. There is a garment factory, making the simple shifts the women wear as uniforms, the kitchens, the laundry and the offices. But the prison authorities are hoping to expand into training in

appliance repair, nursery, and landscape gardening and artificial flower making. Wages are six cents an hour—\$120 a year.

Each "cell" is a single room furnished with a sofa-bed, a locker, desk and chair, wash basin and toilet, and each cell block has a day room with a television, a kitchen for preparing snacks, a laundry and shower rooms. Everywhere is air conditioned and there is specially designed insect control equipment. There is a 400-seat auditorium for films, plays, recitals, and lectures which can also be used for religious services as there is an organ and moveable altars to suit each denomination. There is a huge gymnasium and acres and acres of sports

fields for softball, basketball and tennis. There is even a beauty parlour. In spite of all this splendour, there is something wrong. The women do not like their new prison. The supervision is too aggressive. Inmates moving from one part of the building to another have to line up in twos and file along, escorted by guards. Americans do not seem to have mastered the techniques of unobtrusive supervision as the Home Office appears to have done in the New Holloway. There the girls will be able to lock themselves in their cells to have a quiet cry if they wish.

A lucid coloured inmate who has sampled several American prisons says:

"Compared to the old place, this is like a maximum security prison—or worse. Life here has more freedom than we do here. Why can't they place guards at certain points in the corridors and leave us free to wander around at our own pace? We all have to visit the shop at the same time, line up and wait... we are adults and we want to be treated like them."

"This place is just too large. The counts, and there are six a day, take such a long time and it all helps to create tension. When we are going to court, we are all herded into one room to be searched and wait for transport to different parts of New York. It takes so long and naturally we are all feeling pretty emotional and anxious about the outcome of the court visit. There have been more fights in the two months we have been here than I have ever known before."

The Department of Correction director of public affairs, Agenor Castro, admitted that many of these complaints were justified, but took refuge in the shortage of staff argument. "There should be a staff of 197 if we have only 157. We have got problems getting staff for women prisons. It isn't easy to handle drug addicts and prostitutes. We offer handsome incentives: salaries from \$13,000 to \$31,000 and retirement half pay after 20 years' service and still can't get them. If we could, we then have another problem—where to find the money to pay them. We are opening all these new facilities at a time when New York City is on the verge of bankruptcy."

"The women will be OK when the settle down. The trouble today is the prisoners feel they are in prison because they are oppressed—they are black, society is white; they are poor, society is rich. They never think that are there because they have done wrong."

This may be so. But New York still has to look to Holloway, while housing more serious offenders and coping with staffing problems even in the old prison with all its problems. The New York tensions are illustrated by the male official who told me: "We are not going anywhere without a guard. I don't want any of these women tearing their clothes at shouting 'rape'."

Facilities do not a prison make; it is the atmosphere that counts.

EVERY NATION of the world has its prisons—and its prisoners. Steel doors slam shut alike on Briton, Japanese, or American. In the aftermath to violence behind the high walls of Attica and San Quentin, the prison systems of New York and California have come under close scrutiny. As the Conservative Party meets, "law and order" is again a political issue in this country. But what about the other nations of the world? What kind of life do prisoners find behind the walls and wire of foreign prisons? Are there riots? Is there brutality, rehabilitation, recidivism? Today, Linda Christmas reports on New York's new women's prison—already tense. And in a study of the world's penal systems, "Los Angeles Times" correspondents in foreign nations, report the differences—and similarities—of the realms that exist behind bars:

Doing time in nine languages

NEW YORK PRISON RUDY



"It would be a lot cheaper to bury us in an allotment somewhere," wrote an "A" class inmate in a petition smuggled out of the Albany Prison, "because the results are about the same. We are slowly but surely becoming vegetables." A and B prisoners (class B prisoners are those "for whom escape must be made very difficult") are being dispersed in smaller groups around eight prisons in Great Britain to prevent a high concentration of dangerous prisoners.

Britain began creating tough maximum security facilities in 1964. The A and B prisoners inside are allowed a half-hour visit every two months, can be placed in solitary for up to four weeks, and are heavily guarded. Men with dogs patrol outside the maximum security units. For prisoners in the C and D classifications life is better. A man can get a third of his time reduced by good behaviour. Guards mingle with the prisoners, unarmed except for clubs hidden under their uniforms. "We try not to use or show force," is the official attitude.

Japan

IF IT WERE not for a tall wall around some of the buildings, the 61-acre Fuchu Prison in a Tokyo suburb could pass for one of Japan's factory-dormitory complexes. In the dormitory rooms the floors are of polished wood, on which nine prisoners spread mattresses at lights out. In the corner of each cell is an enclosed toilet. Lawns and rose bushes surround the dormitories, and the men in them hurry to work (7 a.m. to 4.35 p.m., with two breaks and a 40-minute lunch) wearing the same factory clothes men wear in Japan's industrial plants.

Prisoners call their guards "Oyaji-san," an informal version of "father." All guards pass civil service tests. All prisoners start life in Fuchu on the same level: as fourth-grade prisoners. Privileges are few for the men in the fourth grade, but anyone, even a murderer, can advance up to first grade, entitling him to unlimited visitation privileges, use of

recreation rooms in evenings, and convey the essence of it, this torture starvation... for many, hunger proves an insuperable ordeal. For a lump of sugar or a few more ounces of black bread, Marchenko wrote, men informers, betraying their fellow inmates. With hunger, submachine guns, dogs and beatings, the Russian Government maintains the world's tightest discipline on what is believed to be the world's largest body of prisoners.

Yet neither the modern penal system nor the harsh conditions keep guests at Fuchu—and Japan's other 18 maximum security prisons—from becoming a "Ruhansha," a repeat offender. The death penalty is still in effect, with more than 70 men now awaiting hanging. In spite of it, crime continues.

Where do Japan's ruhansha come from? Nearly 30 per cent are members of Japan's underworld gangs. Others are mentally incapable of finding a place in the nation's booming economy: the average IQ is 81.2 in Japanese prisons, and 22 per cent of the inmates are classified as near-psychopaths.

Mexico

CORRUPTION IS COMMON in Mexico's free-wheeling, easy-going prison system. Prisoners with money can finance anything from an easy life to escape. Quarters range from earth-floored, sunless cells for the poor to comfortable apartments built inside the walls for the rich. The "penal" or "inlerzo" with money can acquire weapons, women, liquor, narcotics. There are no revolts, and no rehabilitation or work programmes.

"Why," asked Dr Alfonso Quiroz Cuaron, one of Latin America's top penologists, "should the inmates revolt when they live better than at home?"

South America

ARGENTINA HAS guards graduated from the National Penitentiary School, temporary leaves for exemplary prisoners, parole terms set by the judges who sentenced the prisoner, examinations by psychiatrists and sociologists, and many sports.

In Bolivia, by contrast, things are simpler. The jungle camps are lightly guarded; the impenetrable jungle is itself a maximum security restraint. Conjugal visits by wives and sweethearts are allowed. If anyone escapes, authorities can arrest one or more members of the escapee's family and hold them until the culprit is captured or surrenders.

The small but highly advanced nation of Uruguay has a modern penal system known for humane treatment of prisoners unsurpassed elsewhere in Latin America. Numerous laws protect the prisoners. When men arrested as Tupamaro terrorists complained of police brutality, the gravest instance a Congressional investigating committee discovered was that "lunch wasn't served on time." It was from Montevideo's Punta Carretas Federal Prison that Tupamaro leaders tunnelled to freedom early this month.

Russia

"IN PRISON," wrote Russian writer and ex-prisoner Anatoly Marchenko, "you won't find a single healthy man, except perhaps for newcomers, and they

don't last long... it is impossible to convey the essence of it, this torture starvation... for many, hunger proves an insuperable ordeal. For a lump of sugar or a few more ounces of black bread, Marchenko wrote, men informers, betraying their fellow inmates. With hunger, submachine guns, dogs and beatings, the Russian Government maintains the world's tightest discipline on what is believed to be the world's largest body of prisoners.

France

THE PRISONER who goes to a French penitentiary will find a short term. The average: three to four years. No attempt at rehabilitation. No one tries to change him. No reforms. The French prison reform: closing Devil Island in 1953. No riots. Businesslike guards hold tight lid on prisoners. Police let two escapees kill a nurse and a guard in Clairvaux rather than negotiate demands; the men were released.

And, chances are, the average French prisoner won't return. Recidivism is relatively rare in France. It may have something to do with prison conditions generally described as spartan. Provincial prisons are often one-time monasteries or convents. Plumbing is a pot made available twice a day; prisoners must learn precise control of bodily functions. Exercise yards are niches big enough for only a score of prisoners at a time. There is no wall to do "Prisons," according to the French penology, "are places of incarceration, not rehabilitation."

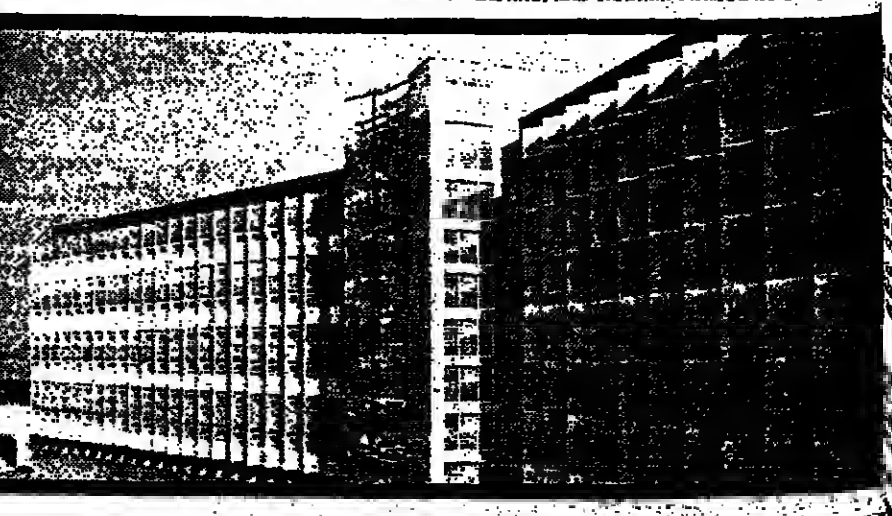
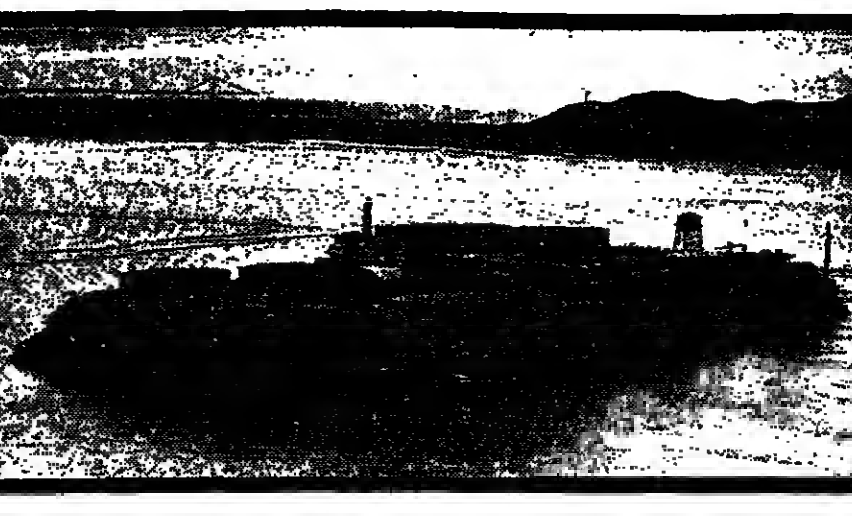
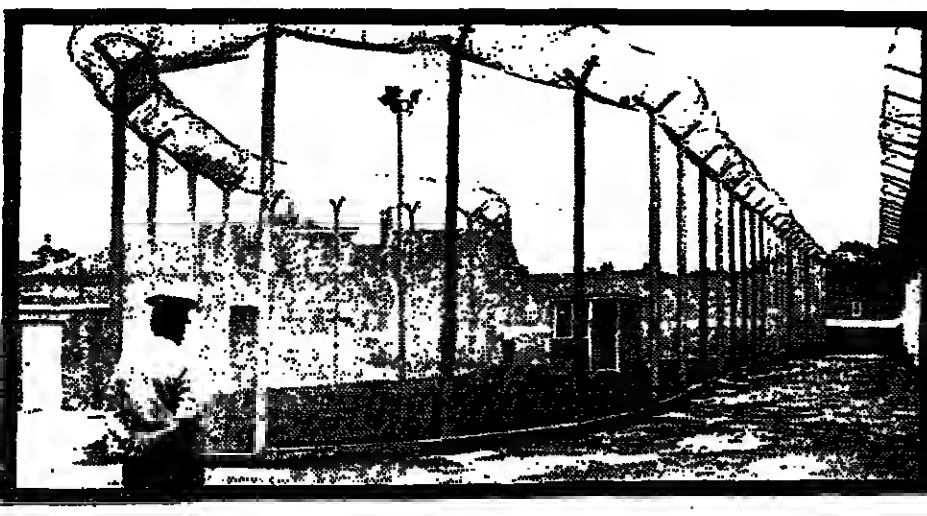
West Germany

A WEST GERMAN sentenced to prison soon learns that running prisons, like so many Germanic endeavours, is a highly regulated science. The individual States have their own prisons, but the penal code is Federal. The system is on reform. The prison population is dropping. Prisons are not crowded. Rehabilitation is required. Every work. Great care is taken to put a prisoner—the Knatsbruder or cell brother—in the type of facility best suited to him. There are 21 prisons few of them with maximum security facilities. Efforts are made to inculcate a man near his home.

Being a prison guard has the status of an official, and in West Germany the job has a security many persons seek. There is little danger from prisoners, controls are too strict, the inmates too respectful of authority.

Canada

THE widespread differences between the State prison systems of the United States don't exist in the Provinces of Canada. The reason: all persons convicted of a sentence of more than two years go to a nationally run institution. And within this Federal framework changes are being studied—changes which may affect the lives of the more than 7,000 inmates in Canada's 30 prisons. Eight of them are maximum security prisons. The largest contains 500 men, the smallest 75.



SECURITY FENCE AT DURHAM, THE ISLE OF ALCATRAZ, AND MODERN FACADE AT STUTTGART

BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Office: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw



There are no finer springs than springs by Riley

Robert Riley Ltd. Roehampton, London S.W.20

Il for instant rbs on PROBLEMS textile imports

By BRIAN WHITE

mediate action to curb the growth of textile was urged on the Government yesterday as grew that a whole series of major mill closures inent. legation representing employers and trade unions dustry met Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, posed "several" forms of action, in- possible emergency

it code rred DTI

don Stock Exchange ght to the attention" rment of Trade and recent recommenda- be Federation Inter- dea Bourses de e world stock market urning a code of ctices" for the unit- y. cil has approved the iciple and the refer- DTI is in line with a lation of the FIBV. n proposals are that y statement and the t annual accounts be with any offer, as well e of management and es shown separately, nd selling prices advertised weekly required quarterly should give portfolio ether with indepen- ions of property and gers' assessment of vestments. question of trustees, mended that they e independent of the and "approved by the in each country e units are sold" y, assets should be th the trustees, who nt in other mutual uld be prohibited proposals.

Hutchison International Limited

(Incorporated in the Colony of Hong Kong)

Record Profits and Increased Dividend

rom the Statement of Sir Douglas Clague, C.B.E., M.C., chairman, on the Accounts for the year ended 31.12.1971

ACCOUNTS AND DIVIDEND

after tax for the year to 31st March 1971 increased a record \$4,015,485 (HK\$3,345,000 converted at 14.53) is for the current year are well up to expectations.

consolidated group profit \$4,631,796 (HK\$3,700,000) ualable minority shareholders \$584,997 (HK\$500,000) 300 (HK\$58,900,000).

tors recommended a bonus issue of two ordinary shares twenty five ordinary shares held and one ordinary share two preference shares held. Simultaneously they will ghts issue of four new ordinary shares for every twenty ary share held and one new ordinary share for each e share held at 17th October 1971. Rights will be issued per share.

dividend declared of 75 cents per share makes a total 35 (1968/70 HK\$1.05) which is covered 2.8 times. ily a first interim dividend of 25 cents per share is for the current year. The new bonus and rights issue will tited to this interim but otherwise rank pari passu with shares.

stors anticipate that the second interim dividend and the end for the year ending 31st March 1972 on the capital sed by the bonus and rights issues will total not less than sponding dividends for the year now under review.

Its were substantially improved by an increase of divi- m subsidiary companies, higher interest receipts, and a \$1,117,343 on the sale of investments. The market value t investments in quoted companies is approximately 00 with a book value of \$19,958,000.

GENERAL

aving expanded considerably has streamlined its ration, forming eight divisions including a newly created nd investment group which is led by a team with experience in banking.

velopments include entry into containerisation depot heat through associated companies as well as a minority (12%) in conjunction with Modern Terminals Ltd. and a met project. Work on the cross-harbour tunnel, in which pay has a 29.5% equity interest, proceeds satisfactorily id be completed and in use during 1973.

ffects also include modest commercial investments in e, Thailand, Indonesia and Mauritius as well as some arger, commercial investments in Australia.

PROSPECTS

ces the future with great confidence, and the momentum d should ensure a steady annual addition of recurring with opportunities to take capital profits and make further vestments.

Copies of the Statement can be obtained from:-

JOHN D. HUTCHISON (U.K.) LIMITED, 45-47 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, EC3N 2DD

Output maintains sluggish trend

By VICTOR KEEGAN

Industrial production in Britain has not yet felt the full deflationary effects of the Chancellor's July measures according to figures issued yesterday by the Central Statistical Office.

Output dropped slightly in August and in the three months ended August was only 1.3 per cent above the level of the previous three months, when production was affected by strikes.

Although there are some buoyant sectors, like consumer durables and motorcars, the trend of output overall is still flat. The lag before the Chancellor's measures have some impact on the production index is likely to be up to six months, according to informed estimates.

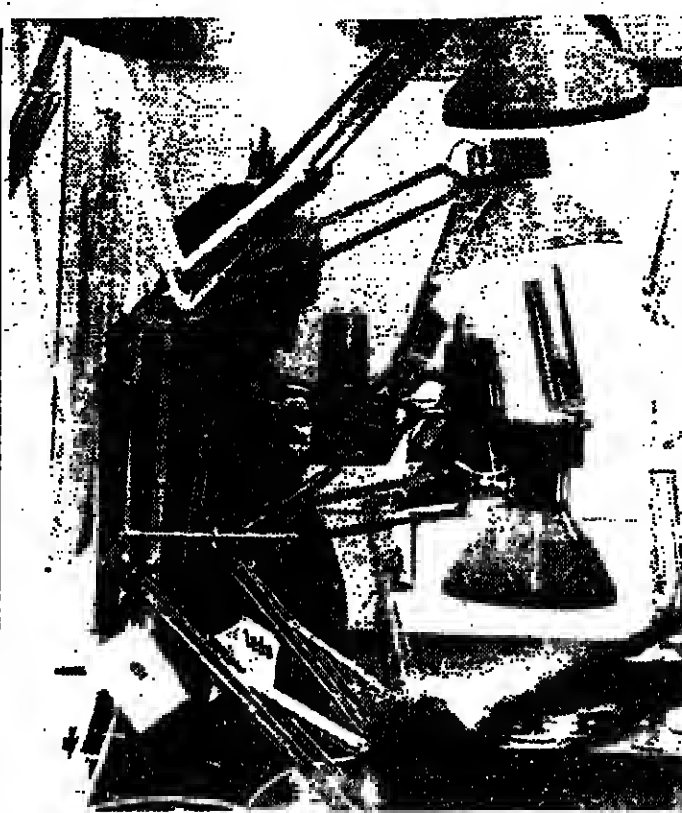
Production in July and August was only a quarter of a per cent above the level of the previous six months. Although these months are notoriously difficult to interpret because of the pattern of holidays, the view in Whitehall is that there is no sign of a revival yet.

Yesterday's figures should provide further ammunition for the Confederation of British Industry, which is to meet senior members of the Government soon to discuss the possibility of further measures to relieve the growing problem of unemployment, especially in the regions.

There are growing fears that even a substantial revival of output will not be enough to bring the level of unemployment down to a level regarded as tolerable.

The production figures confirm the impression of short term stagnation left by last week's investment trends survey published by the CBI.

The CBI survey actually showed an increase in the number of firms reporting that they were working below capacity. However, it confirmed that business confidence was returning and should translate itself into increased production within six months.



Salesman among a jungle of desk lights at the Business Efficiency Exhibition at Olympia. (Picture by Frank Martin)

EEC to restrict investment lures

European Economic Community countries have agreed on a plan to slow down their incentives campaign to attract new industrial investment, an EEC Commission spokesman said yesterday.

Key elements in the plan, which covers all but the most depressed regions and is due to go into effect on January 1, are a 20 per cent limit on the proportion of net aid to a project and a shift by the end of 1972 of all aids to the so-called "transparent" type, in which the exact amount can be measured.

Approval came at a meeting of permanent representatives of EEC countries in Brussels. The agreement is expected to be ratified by ministers in Luxembourg on October 20 without discussion.

The problem, as the EEC Commission sees it, is that incentives are being given far too

liberally. They should be restricted in amount and limited to companies that invest in regions that would otherwise be bypassed, it reasons.

Britain would be affected by the proposals if it is successful in entering the Common Market.

Britain operates some "opaque" aid to industry — such as aid through the local employment acts — which would clearly have to be changed as a result of the Commission's proposals.

The view in Whitehall, however, is that adaptation to the Community's proposals would not involve substantial changes for the UK.

The Commission had strongly urged acceptance of the just-adopted plan, which was approved after more than two years' discussion by the officials from EEC governments. It provides for a general review at the end of 1973.

Export credits under attack

By ROMAN EISENSTEIN

LAISSEZ faire economics are alive and well and flourish in some corners of the City. It was thus that Mr Patrick de Laszlo, chairman of the Economic Research Council, was given a good round of applause when he attacked the Government's exports policy before a group of City businessmen yesterday.

The meeting had been arranged by the Industrial Forum, an organisation set up 13 months ago to promote — it had apparently been lacking — an understanding between politics and industry. Its founder is Mr John Ellis, a financier who is also chairman of a leasing company. His name used to be prefixed by "Liberal" but the Liberals objected so it was changed.

The gist of Mr de Laszlo's talk was that the Government need not encourage export credits. Britain need not have gone through so many economic squeezes. The promotion of exports had become a holy cow which it was almost sacrilegious to attack. Yet, said Mr de Laszlo, imports and exports, though inextricably linked, had been roughly in balance since 1948.

Moreover, thanks to the ability of British businessmen, and in spite of Governmental incompetence, the country had accumulated an excess of assets over liabilities of \$2,600 million.

The last balance of payments crisis happened not because of hot money speculators or Zurich gnomes but because of encouragement to exports by allowing banks to give credits to exporters and imposing lending ceilings at home. Because Britain pays cash for most of its imports and grants large credits to exporters so that there is a time lag between receipt and payments of money, the balance between exports and imports is disturbed and there is a cash crisis which is usually solved by deflation in Britain.

£8M Chloride bid may be test case

By LINDSAY VINCENT

A proposed £8 millions takeover of Oldham International announced yesterday by Chloride Electrical Storage, the Exide and Dagenite battery group, could prove to be an important test case for the Monopolies Commission ahead of Britain's planned entry into the Common Market.

Under existing guidelines, which require the Department of Trade and Industry to refer any proposed merger to the Monopolies Commission when prospective partners have 30 per cent or more of their relevant market, the Chloride-Oldham plan should be referred for investigation.

Chloride, one of the largest battery companies in the world, has well over 30 per cent of the British automotive market and with the addition of Oldham, its share would nudge the 45 per cent mark.

The main case for reference to the Monopolies Commission, however, rests on the combined share of the traction (industrial) battery market that a merged Chloride-Oldham combine would command.

Chloride already has around 70 per cent of this market and dominance would rise to nearer 80 per cent if yesterday's proposals are successful: among others Hawker Siddeley, via its Compton Parkinson subsidiary, would be in an extremely exposed position.

Traction batteries, used as a power source in such diverse areas as milk floats, fork lift trucks, underground railways and submarines, account for a "material" proportion of both companies' business, though neither will give firm figures.

Partly due to technological developments, especially their possible application as a power source for cars, it is also an important growth area, as Chloride is quick to point out.

Anticipating the probability of a Monopolies Commission probe, the two companies have kept the Department of Trade and Industry "fully informed of the proposal to merge."

While it is difficult to see how the merger can avoid being referred, the two companies are banking on their plans for Common Market expansion as their main justification — thus the "test case" element of the plan.

A joint announcement from the companies yesterday emphasises that the merger talks began "with a view to strengthening the British battery industry bearing in mind

the now probable entry of the UK into the EEC."

Oldham have an important French subsidiary (where car production is way above the British figure) but Chloride's European operations are restricted to smallish plants in Denmark and Holland (which supports only a small home car industry).

The two companies argue that a merger would "put them not only in a stronger position to expand in Europe, but also better placed to withstand European competition in Britain when the tariff walls come down."

Then there is the international question raised so effectively in the formation of the GEC combine: "The nation will gain a battery manufacturer with a gross turnover approaching £100 millions a year — large enough to be a formidable contender in world markets." Oldham's chairman, Mr Orlando Oldham, said yesterday.

Over two-thirds of the German and French markets is the domain of Varta AG and the Freuch CGE group. Oldham has had success in securing a smallish share of the French market but the tight relationship between these companies and the car makers has in the past been an important reason for Chloride's preference for expansion in Commonwealth countries rather than markets closer home.

In fact, Mr Oldham has in the past shown no fears about European competition — rather the reverse. "Should the country enter it will in no way reduce the benefits of having an established foothold already in that territory," he said in last August's annual report.

Perhaps the most relevant verdict was: "Our battery prices are lower than those in the EEC so we do not fear competition."

The pound

	Current Market Rates	Previous Closing Rates
U.S. \$	2.40-2.42	2.40-2.42
Swiss F	2.00-2.02	2.00-2.02
French F	6.55-6.57	6.55-6.57
German M	3.36-3.38	3.36-3.38
Italian L	1.36-1.38	1.36-1.38
Spanish P	166.5-167.5	166.5-167.5
Portuguese E	200-202	200-202
Belgian B	33.35-33.45	33.35-33.45
Dutch G	3.60-3.62	3.60-3.62
Austrian S	13.75-13.85	13.75-13.85
Yen	360-362	360-362
Scandinavian	13.75-13.85	13.75-13.85
Other	60-62	60-62

Bank of England official rates on US dollar \$2.42. Investment dollar premium 20% per cent (previous 20% p.p. cent).

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
New York 2.40-2.42 discount.
London 2.40-2.42 discount.
Australia 2.00-2.02 discount.
Canada 1.36-1.38 discount.
France 6.55-6.57 discount.
Germany 3.36-3.38 discount.
Italy 1.36-1.38 discount.
Spain 166.5-167.5 discount.
Sweden 13.75-13.85 discount.
Switzerland 3.60-3.62 premium.
Zurich 3.60-3.62 premium.

CITY COMMENT

MARKS AND SPENCER

Reception cool

DEALERS IN Marks and Spencer clearly thought the time had come for a little defensive action yesterday.

First half pre-tax profit has increased by 5.3 per cent to £24.3 millions, which looks pretty dull against the 13.4 per cent advance in the corresponding period. The interim dividend is being raised from 10 to 12.5 p.p. share, an equivalent of 8.5/6 per cent to 9.1 per cent, but in the light of a historic P/E of around 30, the signs of a slackening in growth were coolly received and the shares lost 1 1/2 to 25p.

The group has long had the reputation for marginal stability. This time they have wilted from 13.5 per cent to 12.7 per cent at the trading level in the wake of the exceptional price cuts costing £1.25 millions which followed the reduction of purchase tax rates and the halving of SET.

The performance on the sales front remains a dazzling one. The new stores including the flagship store in Marble Arch and the policy of using every bit of space for sales has pulled in thousands of extra customers. First half turnover has shot up by 13.5 per cent to £216.6 millions. Food sales went strongly into the lead with a near 20 per cent increase, against 12.7 per cent rise last time. Clothing notched up an 11.7 per cent advance to £151.3 millions.

Traditionally the second half is the most profitable period because it includes the Christmas boost to sales. The current year, in fact, could see a pre-tax profit of up to £55 millions. Assuming a 37 per cent tax ratio lasts for the rest of 1971-72, earnings could move up a few points to 60 per cent.

With so many heady eyes looking at prices it will be difficult to improve on the current margins performance, but while one would be hard put to make a compelling case for the shares at the moment, the record suggests that the group has the capacity to beat the analysts.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Privilege paradox

THOSE WATCHDOGS around the Stock Exchange Quotations Department are still keeping close tabs on the Growth Fund selections, baring any com-

panies which appear to have given our facts which are not generally available to shareholders and the investing public.

Of course the predictions and statements in the Growth Fund are my own opinions and not leaks from the company. I can therefore back up Nantmyto's dissociation from the article.

The company says officially: "The directors have no knowledge how information appearing in the said article came into possession of the writer thereof, as no official statements of the profits for the year to April 3, 1971, have yet been made to the Stock Exchange or elsewhere, nor any projection of future profits."

Quite so, but I cannot really see why the Stock Exchange is so keen to gag the press on this point, when it rarely seems to chase up the cases where privileged institutional investors have cosy little meetings with companies and can ask the same pertinent questions.

The principle behind the censorship on company directors' was sensible enough — that no one section of the investors should have privileged information on which they could act.

At present however it seems to be having the opposite effect for while directors often use the rules to block awkward questions from the press — which would of course disseminate the information to the public at large — privileged information still goes out to important shareholders and institutions.

So the rich get richer, the poor get poorer.

LESNEY PRODUCTS

Toying with a recovery

LESNEY PRODUCTS continues its painful climb back to profits with a loss of only £183,000 before tax, compared with a previous first half loss of £499,000.

Moreover, the group says present indications suggest that the recovery should continue, although the recent widespread disturbance in world currencies in areas where the group trades could create difficulties.

In North America additional action has been taken to move the divisions back on to a profitable basis and current indications are encouraging in spite of losses included in the latest figures.

Indeed, the interim figures are more encouraging than the pre-tax level suggests, for at the trading level the group has returned to profit with a £370,000 surplus compared with a £15,000 deficit. So there is at least a positive cash flow since the book-

keeping exercise of depreciation is the main cost against the trading surplus.

The decision to defer consideration of an interim dividend until January 1972, rather than simply pass it, also implies a fair degree of confidence on the part of the board, since they passed both payments last year.

It all had the effect of pushing the shares up 2p to 34p in the market, but it must be a long haul yet for shareholders. Even at this level the company is capitalised at more than £10 millions so some pretty hefty profits are needed at the net level, before there is any basis for pushing the shares any higher.

M AND G

Double your money

M AND G, usually among the first to turn tax anomalies to the investing public's advantage, joined hands with the National Mutual Life Assurance Company this time rather later in the day and announced its first issue of guaranteed growth bonds: Save and Prosper's first issue was last month and was apparently a great success.

Altogether there have been around 15 different bonds on offer over the last couple of years.

The bonds offer investors an extremely attractive rate of interest and are only made possible if the life assurance company involved has an "imbalance" on its annuity account.

This happens when the assurance company is paying out more money in annuities than it is receiving in investment income. This entitles it to substantial tax advantages which it can pass on to the public by issuing these bonds, which are effectively deferred annuity contracts with a cash option.

M and G is quite candid in admitting that the annuity side is not very exciting and the investor should cash his bonds for a lump sum after a fixed period of between five and 15 years.

Indeed the bonds offer the investor a compound rate of interest of 7 1/2 per cent net of tax or 12 1/2 per cent if you are

paying income tax at the standard rate.

This means that if you invest in the bonds you are certain of doubling your money in 10 years or trebling it in 15 years.

This kind of interest rate is not to be sniffed at, but there are only a limited number of bonds available in each issue and as a result there is a rush to apply. So investors must make up their minds quickly.

S. Michael Marks & Spencer Ltd

The unaudited Trading Results of the Company for the first half of the financial year ending 31st March 1972, are announced as follows:-

	26 weeks ended 2nd Oct. 1971	26 weeks ended 26th Sept. 1970	Increase
	£	£	%
SALES			
At Stores—Clothing	151,296,000	135,438,000	11.7
—Foods	60,760,000	50,894,000	19.9
	212,056,000	186,132,000	13.9
Exports	4,580,000	4,153,000	10.3
	216,636,000	190,285,000	13.8
TRADING PROFIT	27,444,000	25,743,000	6.6
ADD: Interest and Dividends	754,000	859,000	
	28,198,000	26,702,000	
LESS: Debenture Interest	1,590,000	1,590,000	
Depreciation of Properties	2,310,000	2,047,000	
Fixtures and Equipment	24,298,000	23,068,000	5.3
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	(11.22%)	(12.12%)	
Rate of Profit	9,200,000	8,700,000	
Less: Provision for Corporation Tax at 40%	9,200,000	8,700,000	
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	15,098,000	14,365,000	5.1

The Profit before Tax for this half-year is arrived at after charging the cost of exceptional price reductions following the announcement of the halving of Selective Employment Tax and the reduction of Purchase Tax rates. In both these instances, the benefits were passed on to the public, without delay, in the form of lower prices, at a cost to the company of approximately £1,250,000.

The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of 9 1/2% less Income Tax, payable on 14th January, 1972, to shareholders whose names appear on the Register at 9th November, 1971, as against 8.5/6th % (equivalent) last year.

In his message to shareholders Mr Holt also says that the company now has the facilities to ensure continued growth and that a major operation has

metal prices and American Zinc from £29,000 to £106, sustained a substantial operating loss. earnings from 2.1p to share.

Historically, the over-the-

cates. Mr Martin favoured the

Jones. . . .

overall business, as measured by the number of business marked, contracted somewhat from Monday's index.

from gold sales, but Aug.
issues took Monday's rise a
little further.

The line of credit is particularly significant in the light of the break up of Lines Bros. The Lines Bros liquidator will soon be looking for buyers for some of the group's subsidiaries.

Lampe Mining: 20 pc making 25 (same). Net profit £53,603 (£46,160) after UK tax of £12,831 (£13,207) and overseas tax of £38,096 (£16,324).

Development work sponsored by the generating board has increased the loading relief provided by the equipment from 85 tons to 125 tons.

from gold sales, but Aug.
issues took Monday's rise a
little further.

مَكَدَّاءُ عَنِ الْأَعْمَلِ

Japan boosts budget EPA halves growth rate forecast

Japanese Cabinet yesterday approved a large supplemental budget for the year after hearing that the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) has nearly official projection for the country's economic growth this year.

The government approved additional outlays totalling 551,084 million yen (\$1,679,244,684 million yen (\$741 millions) of which will be added to the general budget and 206,400 million yen (\$625 millions) to special loan and programmes.

The EPA's forecast of a 17.6 per cent increase in the gross domestic product (GDP) for the year ending 1971, the new low, is a sharp contraction in cash flow if productivity gains do not keep pace with rapidly rising operating costs.

With most industrial sectors already equipped with relatively modern equipment and surplus capacity, the necessary productivity gains are heavily dependent on continuous substantial yearly increases in sales.

Most economic analysts calculate that Japan's current industrial structure requires a real economic growth rate of at least 8 per cent a year to be financially healthy.

Mr Kimura told reporters that he hopes that GNP will grow at a rate of 7.5 per cent to 7.8 per cent in real terms in the next fiscal year, beginning April 1, 1972. Some analysts believe this may be too optimistic if the yen is revalued by a large margin, say, 15 per cent or more.

Yesterday's supplementary budget provided an additional measure of economic stimulation, in that it authorised reductions in personal income tax totalling 165,000 million yen (\$500 millions) in the current year.

To cover the shortfall in revenue that will result from this and from lower tax payments as a result of slower economic growth, the Cabinet authorised the floating of a new government bond issue totalling 790,000 million yen (\$2,394 millions). The issue is expected to be placed primarily with the commercial banking sector prior to March 31, 1972.

Most of the additional government spending authorised yesterday will be used for highway, sewage and other public utility projects. A sizeable portion will also go to pay rises for civil servants and lesser amounts to farmers in compensation for cutbacks in rice production and to the textile industry as compensation for export restriction.

Probably the most controversial estimate made by Mr Kimura yesterday was that maintaining the Government's original forecast of a 5.5 per cent increase in consumer prices in the current year.

The most recent figures released by the Prime Minister's office showed that consumer prices in September were 10.3 per cent above a year earlier.

Even his figure was contested by one consumer group, which said a recent sampling by its members of the prices of 190 items showed an average gain of 15.7 per cent from a year earlier.

The EPA's new forecast estimates Japan's wholesale price index will show a 0.4 per cent decline from the year-earlier level at the end of the current fiscal year, compared to the agency's original estimate of a 1 per cent gain.

The Government's revised estimate for consumer spending this fiscal year is a gain of 14.5 per cent compared with a gain of 15.8 per cent originally expected.

The EPA said Japan's slower economic growth has led to a decline in imports and an increase in exports, as companies strive to maintain a high turnover by selling goods abroad when domestic demand sagged.

The net effect on this shift will more than offset the adverse effect on exports of the US import surcharge and floating yen, resulting in an estimated trade surplus of \$5,100 millions this fiscal year, the agency said.

It had originally estimated that the visible trade account would show a favourable balance of \$4,650 millions, compared to a surplus of \$4,455 millions in fiscal 1970.

The expanded trade surplus in turn necessitated an upward revision of the country's expected current account balance of payments surplus to \$3,900 millions from the \$2,150 millions surplus originally expected. In fiscal 1970, the country registered a favourable current account balance of \$2,365 millions—AP-Dow Jones.

Simulator lights the way down

AN IMPROVED ground-based flight simulator for studying the problems of landing aircraft in low visibility conditions is being developed by the Royal Aircraft Establishment's blind landing experimental unit in Bedford.

At the centre of the system is a Honeywell 516 computer with an associated visual display unit (pictured above) that has just been delivered to the unit.

In the new system, the computer will simulate the movements of the aircraft, replacing all the mechanically-induced movements of the present simulator.

The pattern of lights as they would be seen by a pilot on his approach to the runway will be represented by the computer on the visual display unit (pictured above) in appropriate colours to allow landing, taxiing and also take-off operations at night to be simulated.

Compensation for Cerro only—Chile

The Chilean Government has ruled that Cerro Corporation will receive \$18.3 millions in compensation for its nationalised copper holdings, but that the two other United States copper companies operating in Chile owe the Government more than their property is worth.

The ruling by controller general Hector Humerez claimed that Anaconda Company and Kennecott Copper Corporation have a net liability to the Government of \$378.5 millions because of "excess profits" and alleged damage to mine installations and equipment.

President Allende's leftist Government acknowledged earlier that, since Cerro's Rio Blanco mine in central Chile began producing only this year, no question of excess profits was involved. Chile nationalised the copper industry in July.

The copper companies have 15 days to appeal the decision to a special five-man copper tribunal. The Government did not say when or how Cerro would be paid.

Mr Humerez said Anaconda, which worked three huge mines in northern Chile, was left owing the Government \$63.1 million.

But their accounting theory is "a little shaky," he added.

Cerro alone, of the major US copper companies with interests in Chile, has remained on good terms with the Chilean Government. In August, in fact, the company signed an agreement to act as purchasing agent in the US for equipment needed to operate the three large mines once owned in part by Anaconda.

Cerro also is providing purchasing services for Andina, the mine it once owned.

Officials of the three mining concerns either were unavailable for comment in New York or declined comment. One source said his company had been expecting the announcement that it owed the Chilean Government a vast sum of money.

But their accounting theory is "a little shaky," he added.

Cerro alone, of the major US copper companies with interests in Chile, has remained on good terms with the Chilean Government. In August, in fact, the company signed an agreement to act as purchasing agent in the US for equipment needed to operate the three large mines once owned in part by Anaconda.

Cerro also is providing purchasing services for Andina, the mine it once owned.

Officials of the three mining concerns either were unavailable for comment in New York or declined comment. One source said his company had been expecting the announcement that it owed the Chilean Government a vast sum of money.

But their accounting theory is "a little shaky," he added.

Cerro alone, of the major US copper companies with interests in Chile, has remained on good terms with the Chilean Government. In August, in fact, the company signed an agreement to act as purchasing agent in the US for equipment needed to operate the three large mines once owned in part by Anaconda.

Cerro also is providing purchasing services for Andina, the mine it once owned.

Officials of the three mining concerns either were unavailable for comment in New York or declined comment. One source said his company had been expecting the announcement that it owed the Chilean Government a vast sum of money.

But their accounting theory is "a little shaky," he added.

Cerro alone, of the major US copper companies with interests in Chile, has remained on good terms with the Chilean Government. In August, in fact, the company signed an agreement to act as purchasing agent in the US for equipment needed to operate the three large mines once owned in part by Anaconda.

Cerro also is providing purchasing services for Andina, the mine it once owned.

Officials of the three mining concerns either were unavailable for comment in New York or declined comment. One source said his company had been expecting the announcement that it owed the Chilean Government a vast sum of money.

But their accounting theory is "a little shaky," he added.

Cerro alone, of the major US copper companies with interests in Chile, has remained on good terms with the Chilean Government. In August, in fact, the company signed an agreement to act as purchasing agent in the US for equipment needed to operate the three large mines once owned in part by Anaconda.

Cerro also is providing purchasing services for Andina, the mine it once owned.

Officials of the three mining concerns either were unavailable for comment in New York or declined comment. One source said his company had been expecting the announcement that it owed the Chilean Government a vast sum of money.

Still hope for Western textile trade

By WILLIAM PILKINGTON

In the growth of world textile production, which will continue as demand increases in response to improvements in standards of living, the present trend is for expansion to be confined to the developing countries, while in Western countries capacity steadily dwindles. The outlook for textiles in the Western countries, however, has several encouraging aspects.

At the international seminar held last week at The Hague, organised by the Shirley Institute and the Dutch Vezellanstuut T.N.O., Professor H. J. Kuhlmeijer of the Netherlands School of Economics at Rotterdam, expressed doubts whether the textile industry was largely concentrated in the developing countries it could meet the demand from the West.

This was a highly diversified demand, he said, and was becoming increasingly fashion conscious and individualistic as a result of the increasing prosperity.

Textile producers in the developing countries, Dr Kuhlmeijer said, work in and export from well-protected markets. Many of these countries adopted textile production primarily to engage in export trade and thus obtain the foreign exchange needed to pay for imports of capital goods.

At present exports were being pushed at the expense of domestic requirements but as standards of living rose more of the production would be sold in the home markets where there was a very large potential demand and the volume of exports might decline.

While the industry has expanded rapidly in the developing countries in recent years in Western countries it has become much more capital intensive and much more research intensive.

It will therefore become difficult, Dr Kuhlmeijer points out, for the developing countries to follow the trend towards high wages, investments in depth, and improvements in productivity, with their required investment, concern and greater efficiency in management and control.

Textile producers in the developing countries, Dr Kuhlmeijer said, work in and export from well-protected markets. Many of these countries adopted textile production primarily to engage in export trade and thus obtain the foreign exchange needed to pay for imports of capital goods.

At present exports were being pushed at the expense of domestic requirements but as standards of living rose more of the production would be sold in the home markets where there was a very large potential demand and the volume of exports might decline.

While the industry has expanded rapidly in the developing countries in recent years in Western countries it has become much more capital intensive and much more research intensive.

It will therefore become difficult, Dr Kuhlmeijer points out, for the developing countries to follow the trend towards high wages, investments in depth, and improvements in productivity, with their required investment, concern and greater efficiency in management and control.

Textile producers in the developing countries, Dr Kuhlmeijer said, work in and export from well-protected markets. Many of these countries adopted textile production primarily to engage in export trade and thus obtain the foreign exchange needed to pay for imports of capital goods.

At present exports were being pushed at the expense of domestic requirements but as standards of living rose more of the production would be sold in the home markets where there was a very large potential demand and the volume of exports might decline.

While the industry has expanded rapidly in the developing countries in recent years in Western countries it has become much more capital intensive and much more research intensive.

It will therefore become difficult, Dr Kuhlmeijer points out, for the developing countries to follow the trend towards high wages, investments in depth, and improvements in productivity, with their required investment, concern and greater efficiency in management and control.

Textile producers in the developing countries, Dr Kuhlmeijer said, work in and export from well-protected markets. Many of these countries adopted textile production primarily to engage in export trade and thus obtain the foreign exchange needed to pay for imports of capital goods.

At present exports were being pushed at the expense of domestic requirements but as standards of living rose more of the production would be sold in the home markets where there was a very large potential demand and the volume of exports might decline.

While the industry has expanded rapidly in the developing countries in recent years in Western countries it has become much more capital intensive and much more research intensive.

It will therefore become difficult, Dr Kuhlmeijer points out, for the developing countries to follow the trend towards high wages, investments in depth, and improvements in productivity, with their required investment, concern and greater efficiency in management and control.

Textile producers in the developing countries, Dr Kuhlmeijer said, work in and export from well-protected markets. Many of these countries adopted textile production primarily to engage in export trade and thus obtain the foreign exchange needed to pay for imports of capital goods.

At present exports were being pushed at the expense of domestic requirements but as standards of living rose more of the production would be sold in the home markets where there was a very large potential demand and the volume of exports might decline.

While the industry has expanded rapidly in the developing countries in recent years in Western countries it has become much more capital intensive and much more research intensive.

It will therefore become difficult, Dr Kuhlmeijer points out, for the developing countries to follow the trend towards high wages, investments in depth, and improvements in productivity, with their required investment, concern and greater efficiency in management and control.

Textile producers in the developing countries, Dr Kuhlmeijer said, work in and export from well-protected markets. Many of these countries adopted textile production primarily to engage in export trade and thus obtain the foreign exchange needed to pay for imports of capital goods.

At present exports were being pushed at the expense of domestic requirements but as standards of living rose more of the production would be sold in the home markets where there was a very large potential demand and the volume of exports might decline.

While the industry has expanded rapidly in the developing countries in recent years in Western countries it has become much more capital intensive and much more research intensive.

It will therefore become difficult, Dr Kuhlmeijer points out, for the developing countries to follow the trend towards high wages, investments in depth, and improvements in productivity, with their required investment, concern and greater efficiency in management and control.

Textile producers in the developing countries, Dr Kuhlmeijer said, work in and export from well-protected markets. Many of these countries adopted textile production primarily to engage in export trade and thus obtain the foreign exchange needed to pay for imports of capital goods.

At present exports were being pushed at the expense of domestic requirements but as standards of living rose more of the production would be sold in the home markets where there was a very large potential demand and the volume of exports might decline.

While the industry has expanded rapidly in the developing countries in recent years in Western countries it has become much more capital intensive and much more research intensive.

It will therefore become difficult, Dr Kuhlmeijer points out, for the developing countries to follow the trend towards high wages, investments in depth, and improvements in productivity, with their required investment, concern and greater efficiency in management and control.

Textile producers in the developing countries, Dr Kuhlmeijer said, work in and export from well-protected markets. Many of these countries adopted textile production primarily to engage in export trade and thus obtain the foreign exchange needed to pay for imports of capital goods.

At present exports were being pushed at the expense of domestic requirements but as standards of living rose more of the production would be sold in the home markets where there was a very large potential demand and the volume of exports might decline.

While the industry has expanded rapidly in the developing countries in recent years in Western countries it has become much more capital intensive and much more research intensive.

EGB for skirts

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...



Star [Great Britain] Holdings Limited INTERIM RESULTS

Interim unaudited results for the 12 months to the 31st March 1971
(as previously announced the year end has been extended to the 31st October, 1971).

	1971 £	1970 £
Revenue before Taxation	5,231,109	1,796,239
Acquisition Profits attributable to Subsidiary Companies acquired during year, before taxation	1,147,906	48,648
	4,083,203	1,747,591
	1,129,968	658,387
	2,953,235	1,089,204
Minority Shareholders Interests	713,883	12,158
Revenue attributable to holding Company	£2,239,352	£1,077,046

Interim dividends totalling 11% in respect of the 19 month period to the 31st October, 1971 have already been paid. Total dividends for the year ended 31st March, 1970 were equivalent to 8 1/4% on the present share capital.

NOTE These figures do not include the results of Great West International Equities Ltd., which Company was acquired by Trizec Corporation Ltd. after 31st March, 1971, nor do they include Star's share (28.3%) of the pre-tax profits of its associated company, Centre Hotels (Cranston) Ltd., which, after deducting dividends received, amount to approximately £163,000.

Star [Great Britain] Holdings Limited
16 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.
Tel. No. 01-499 0444
Telex No. 24906

Turbine station

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised consent to be given to the Central Electricity Generating Board to construct a 300MW gas turbine generating station at Eker Hill in West Bromwich. It will be on the site of the existing station in West Bromwich.

Company Meeting

The Manchester Guardian and Evening News Ltd.

Mr. Laurence Scott's statement

The following is the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. Laurence P. Scott, circulated with the report and accounts of The Manchester Guardian and Evening News Limited, for the period to April 3rd 1971:

In May 1971 the Guardian celebrated its sesquicentenary. The occasion was made happier by the knowledge that in all its 150 years the Guardian has seldom been more successful as a newspaper.

Its circulation is rising (327,894 for the first six months of 1971), it is improving its share of the pool of newspaper advertising, and the high quality of its editorial content is making an increasing impact on the discerning reader.

The Manchester Evening News too has overcome the initial difficulties of its move to new premises, is producing a first class newspaper and has succeeded in slowing down the decline in circulation that most provincial evening papers have been suffering for the last four years.

The move to our new Deansgate premises was completed in December 1970, and in April 1971 the old premises in Market Street were sold to a developer together with a part interest in adjacent properties for a sum in excess of £1,100,000.

I am happy also to report that in accordance with the option in our Manchester agreement with the Thomson Organisation, we have now acquired the 20 per cent interest in North News Ltd (publishers of the Manchester Evening News), previously held by them and there is therefore no longer any outside interest in the paper.

All this augurs well for the future, but for the past year I have to report the loss of £8,636 which after taxation and after providing for minority interests becomes £164,401, compared with £90,702 in the previous year. And while I am hoping for a profit in the current year, I do not expect more than a small one.

The reasons for these poor figures are partly our own deliberate policy of accepting losses or low profits during a development period rather than curtailing the quality of our newspapers; and partly the general difficulties of the newspaper industry, including various strikes both inside and outside the industry which cost us an estimated £200,000 loss of profits, and also the severe decline in situations advertising, which still continues.

We have also been disappointed in some of our ancillary enterprises. We, like several others, had decided to experiment in the field of free sheets. Like many others we found it unsuccessful and the project was closed down in November, 1970. Our offset printing works at Lorton has recently been reorganised, and this should in the end prove a profitable venture but will take longer to establish than we had anticipated.

When the economy of the country turns the corner and industry and commerce can look forward to some measure of growth and prosperity I have no doubt that we shall rapidly return to a proper level of prosperity. Meanwhile I am grateful to our staff for managing well and producing some excellent newspapers under difficult circumstances.

Electronic 'US stalls trade in the red European projects'

Britain's overseas trade balance in electronic goods moved into the red for the first time last year, showing a deficit of £15 millions according to a report published yesterday by the Electronics Economic Development Committee (Little Noddy). This compares with a surplus of £15.8 millions in 1969.

Exports and re-exports last year rose by 23 per cent to £322 millions. However imports rose by 39 per cent to £337 millions. Compared with a rise of 24 per cent in 1969.

Capital output of equipment and computers rose by 24 per cent during this period to £666 millions. The major share was taken by computers and related equipment which rose by 46 per cent to a value of £240 millions.

The report shows that a three-fold increase in production of colour TV sets accounted for most of a big increase in the output of electronic consumer goods in 1970. Deliveries of colour sets were equal in value to those of black-and-white sets.

Gross output of the industry increased by 21 per cent to £1,403 millions, while output of telecommunications equipment rose by 12 per cent to £231 millions, with over 60 per cent for the Post Office.

On employment, the report says that there has been an increase of 4.6 per cent compared with 1969.

Strike for separate canteens

Several thousand Austrian, British, American and native workers near Kietz on Bonaire island's huge copper mining project are on strike demanding segregated canteens after a fight on Sunday.

A European worker and an off-duty native policeman fought one of the mining field's several multi-racial canteens and the European was badly hurt around the eyes.

The policeman has been charged with unlawful assault but workers are demanding complete segregation. A thousand workers are involved in the Rio-Tinto Zinc Corporation project. This is the first time there has been serious racial trouble.

The company is reportedly resisting the demand, because it cuts across a carefully developed multi-racial policy since 1964.

United States corporate investment in Europe is expected to slow over the next 18 to 24 months following monetary disorders, an economist for a major United States bank in Paris said yesterday.

"Two major aspects should be kept in mind when considering the effects on overseas investments by multinational following President Nixon's programme: profitability and simple increased cost of the investment," he said.

The current unsettled situation, and threats of more restrictions, protectionism, retaliation and isolationism have already prompted a number of US corporations to postpone decisions involving new capital outlay overseas.

"It is merely a question of opportunities for expansion. Exchange adjustments indicate that it would cost more for a multi-national to invest in Europe now than it would have before adjustments were made," the US economist said.

An executive for another major US bank reported the case of two US medium-sized electronic concerns which, after having received approval from the French Government, decided to postpone plans to acquire majority controls in two firms.

Agreements in principle had been signed in both cases. But when the crisis broke out, the firms were suddenly confronted with an increase of between 4 and 5 per cent in their programmed investments," he said.

Foreign car sales down in France

Foreign penetration of the French car market stood at 20.6 per cent in August, down from 22.8 per cent in July, and 22.4 per cent in August 1970, the French Car Importers Association announced yesterday.

Overall registrations of new passenger and commercial motor vehicles in August amounted to 60,885 units, down from 104,776 units in July, but up from 46,791 units a year earlier.

Of this total, foreign models accounted for 12,480 units, down from 23,965 units in July, but up from 10,509 units in August, 1970.

Ford models headed the list of new registrations with 48,217 units (42,384 a year earlier), followed by Fiat 45,939 (48,371), General Motors 26,502 (21,826), Volkswagen 24,251 (18,664), and British Leyland 14,961 (12,068).

CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC 1.

Telephone 01-837 7011

Situations (Commercial and Public)	Display per inch	Small display per inch	Large display per inch
Travel, Holiday Accommodation	£11.00	£2.00	£3.00
General and Domestic	£10.00	£2.00	£3.00
Educational Appointments	£10.00	£2.00	£3.00
Property (Commercial and Residential)	£7.50	£2.00	£3.00

Copy should be received no later than 2 days prior to the date of insertion required.

There is a standard charge of £0.50 for the use of green box numbers.

THE GUARDIAN

is looking for a
SALES EXECUTIVE

to join its expanding Advertisement Department in London. The man we are looking for will be under 25 and will have had some sales experience. Experience in the media business may be useful but is not essential. He will be keen to work with an enthusiastic, hard-working team. The successful applicant will become responsible for one of the Display growth areas.

Please write, giving full details about yourself, to:
The Advertisement Manager,
THE GUARDIAN,
21 John Street, London, WC1N 2BS.

Job Interest

A vital part of our 5-point plan for tomorrow's engineers

The Electricity Supply Industry is a big business with the dual responsibility of powering today's world, and preparing for tomorrow's. To help us keep ahead we're looking now for the engineers of the future. We're recruiting both 'O' and 'A' level students now for entry next September.

1. Job Interest

Almost unlimited. Whatever sort of person you are—theoretical, practical, gregarious, individual, ambitious, relaxed—there's a career here ideally suited to you. Whichever your preference—the responsible, mobile life of the distribution engineer; the advanced technology within a modern power station; planning and maintaining the power supply; or giving specialist advice on the industrial and commercial applications of electricity—there's an opening here for you.

2. Training

Our schemes are carefully planned. We're big enough and we care enough to see that you get the whole range of practical engineering experience. Side by side with industrial training you will continue your studies, by methods which include HNC, HND or degree level sandwich courses.

3. Responsibility

With so many different areas of operation, scope for responsibility can be tremendous. At each level of job, different opportunities for decision making, leadership and control present themselves. It's an important job at all levels. A lot of people depend on you.

4. The Future

'Preparing for tomorrow's world' makes Electricity Supply a fascinating industry to be in. And that applies not only to our research staff. New problems and new markets, new equipment and techniques create new opportunities at every level of engineering for those prepared to take them.

5. Security

Last, but by no means least, there is the security of working as a qualified engineer with an expertise that will stand you in good stead throughout your career.

ELECTRICITY
SUPPLY INDUSTRY
a fine career planned on the
points that matter

To: Education and Training Officer, The Electricity Council, Box No. 1/6/1, 30 Millbank, London SW1P 4RD.

Please send details of the engineering training scheme suited to the age and qualification level which I have ticked in the box below.

By September 1972 I expect to have at least four 'O' levels (including Eng. Lang. Maths. and Science) and will be under 18 years old.

By September 1972 I expect to have at least two 'A' levels (Maths and Science) plus good 'O' levels, and will be under 19 years old.

Name: _____

Address: _____

NURSING

COMES INTO ITS OWN AS A
CAREER

People have always given nurses credit for their wonderful work—but now their worth is recognised in more than words. Pay and conditions have been greatly improved and nursing offers a worthwhile career to intelligent young people who, quite rightly, have ambition as well as the desire to help their fellow men and women.

This Group of Hospitals comprising:

FORESTHALL, ROBBYSTON, RUCHILL and
STOBHILL GENERAL

offers **FIRST-CLASS TRAINING** in **GENERAL NURSING (R.G.N.)** or **SICK CHILDREN'S NURSING (R.S.C.N.)**

(Three-year course at Stobhill General)

POST REGISTRATION

(Two-year course at Stobhill General)

ENROLLED NURSING (E.N.)

(two-year course at any hospital in the Group)

Salary during training from £47.50 to £64.50 per month, according to age.

If you are 17½ years or over, and would like to get fuller details of this valuable training for a stimulating and rewarding career, without committing yourself one way or the other, write to:

Mr. D. Fraser,
Director of Nursing Education,
Stobhill General Hospital,
Glasgow N.1.

SECURITY
EXECUTIVE

required by ASDA—one of the country's most progressive Superstore operations

This is a senior position and the successful applicant will have experience and training in the design and implementation of security systems in the Retail Trades. He may possibly be an ex-police officer or already in a security post with a retailing concern. Ideally he will be aged between 30 to 40 and must be fit.

Some travelling is involved for which a Company car is provided. Salary is by negotiation and will be attractive to a man with appropriate experience.

Write for application form, with brief details of experience, to:

Mr. F. A. Town,
ASDA STORES LTD.,
Craven House, Kirkstall Road,
Leeds LS3 1JE.

Sales
Representative

An internationally known Company requires a first-class man to market its well-known established range of CAPITA EQUIPMENT, which includes the Iron Fairy Mobile and Truck Mounted Hydraulic Cranes. The Company operates in an expanding field and requires an outstanding Salesman with a proven record to market its products in the North West of England.

The position carries an excellent salary, Company car, adequate expenses and an opportunity for the successful applicant to secure a future in a growth industry.

Applications in writing to: Personnel Manager

THE BRITISH HOIST & CRANE CO. LTD.

COMPTON BERKSHIRE

Final year
Undergraduate?

Ask now about graduate entry to the RAF—for Arts men as well as Scientists. There are opportunities in flying, engineering, administration and education—all with immediate commissions and extra seniority for your degree.

If you want to make a career in management, you may never have thought of the RAF.

There are excellent reasons why you should. It is a dynamic business, employing computers and other modern management aids in many different fields. This is the business you would be helping to run.

Further information can be obtained from your Careers and Appointments Officers—or by posting this coupon.

I expect to take a degree in _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Date of birth: _____

Royal Air Force

Graduate
Geologist

or Related Degree

for profession with international operation of an American oil service company. Single only, and well-site experience preferred but not essential.

Résumés to:

TV 173 THE GUARDIAN
21 John Street, London W.C.1

HORNER



PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

University of Strathclyde
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING SCIENCE
ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING AIDS COMPUTER UNIT
STRATHCLYDE (ARACUS)
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

ARACUS, a research unit within the Department of Architecture and Building Science, has been awarded a major grant by the Science Research Council to continue the development of interactive computer-aided design programmes from previous research.

Applications are invited for two Research Fellowships from graduates with experience in computer graphics related to design problems at Strathclyde.

1. Primarily concerned with the formulation of design decision-making processes in computer terms.

2. Primarily concerned with the basic development of software for graphic interaction with a large time-sharing process.

The second appointment will be shared on an equal basis with the Department of Computer Science.

Both posts are for a period of two years on the salary scale £1,451-£2,417 with increments according to qualifications and experience.

Application forms and further information (enclosure R20/71) may be obtained from Dr. J. M. Mather, Director, ARACUS, Department of Architecture and Building Science, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G3 7LA, with whom application forms should be lodged by November 15, 1971.

University of Bristol
School of Education
RESEARCH FELLOW AND
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Research Fellow and Research Assistant required to conduct an investigation into the development of the Further Education Staff College. This is a research project of the School of Education, University of Bristol, and will involve a study of the development of the staff college and its role in the further education system.

Applications, together with the names of referees, should be sent to the Registrar, University of Bristol, 17, Park Street, Bristol, BS1 2PL, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Cape Town
Faculty of Law
CHAIR OF COMMERCIAL LAW

Applications are invited for the Chair of Commercial Law, which is a newly established Chair of Commercial Law, Faculty of Law, University of Cape Town. The salary scale is R5,100 to R5,500 per annum.

Applicants should be qualified to teach in the Faculty of Law, and should have a minimum of five years' experience in the field of commercial law.

Two copies of the application should be sent to the Registrar, University of Cape Town, Private Bag, Rondebosch, Cape Town, 7700, by the date of the closing of applications, which is November 15, 1971.

University of Leicester
CHAIR OF FRENCH

Applications are invited for a third Chair in the Department of French.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Leicester, 100, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH, by November 30, 1971.

University of Cape Town
CHAIR OF HEBREW STUDIES

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the Chair of Hebrew Studies, which is a newly established Chair of Hebrew Studies, Faculty of Theology, University of Cape Town. The salary scale is R5,100 to R5,500 per annum.

Applicants should be qualified to teach in the Faculty of Theology, and should have a minimum of five years' experience in the field of Hebrew studies.

Two copies of the application should be sent to the Registrar, University of Cape Town, Private Bag, Rondebosch, Cape Town, 7700, by the date of the closing of applications, which is November 15, 1971.

University of Reading
READERSHIP IN PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for a Readership in Psychology, which is a newly established Readership in Psychology, Department of Psychology, University of Reading. The salary scale is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum.

Applicants should be qualified to teach in the Department of Psychology, and should have a minimum of five years' experience in the field of psychology.

Two copies of the application should be sent to the Registrar, University of Reading, Whiteknights House, Reading, RG2 2AA, by the date of the closing of applications, which is November 15, 1971.

City of Birmingham Polytechnic
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
LECTURER II (TWO POSTS)

required as soon as possible to teach on the RESIDENTIAL CHILD CARE COURSE.

Salary scale: Lecturer Grade II: £1,947 to £2,537.

Further details and application form (to be returned by 1st November, 1971) may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, City of Birmingham Polytechnic, The Gateway, Aldridge Road, Birmingham B42 2TH.

Bristol Polytechnic
Department of Construction
and Land Use
RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING
AND COMPUTERS

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Construction and Land Use, Bristol Polytechnic. This is a research project of the Department of Construction and Land Use, and will involve a study of the development of the department and its role in the construction industry.

Applicants should be qualified to teach in the Department of Construction and Land Use, and should have a minimum of five years' experience in the field of structural engineering and computers.

Two copies of the application should be sent to the Registrar, Bristol Polytechnic, 1, Park Street, Bristol, BS1 2PL, by the date of the closing of applications, which is November 15, 1971.

University of Leicester
CHAIR OF FRENCH

Applications are invited for a third Chair in the Department of French.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Leicester, 100, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH, by November 30, 1971.

University of Cape Town
Faculty of Law
CHAIR OF COMMERCIAL LAW

Applications are invited for the Chair of Commercial Law, which is a newly established Chair of Commercial Law, Faculty of Law, University of Cape Town. The salary scale is R5,100 to R5,500 per annum.

Applicants should be qualified to teach in the Faculty of Law, and should have a minimum of five years' experience in the field of commercial law.

Two copies of the application should be sent to the Registrar, University of Cape Town, Private Bag, Rondebosch, Cape Town, 7700, by the date of the closing of applications, which is November 15, 1971.

University of Strathclyde
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING SCIENCE
ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING AIDS COMPUTER UNIT
STRATHCLYDE (ARACUS)
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

ARACUS, a research unit within the Department of Architecture and Building Science, has been awarded a major grant by the Science Research Council to continue the development of interactive computer-aided design programmes from previous research.

Applications are invited for two Research Fellowships from graduates with experience in computer graphics related to design problems at Strathclyde.

1. Primarily concerned with the formulation of design decision-making processes in computer terms.

2. Primarily concerned with the basic development of software for graphic interaction with a large time-sharing process.

The second appointment will be shared on an equal basis with the Department of Computer Science.

Both posts are for a period of two years on the salary scale £1,451-£2,417 with increments according to qualifications and experience.

Application forms and further information (enclosure R20/71) may be obtained from Dr. J. M. Mather, Director, ARACUS, Department of Architecture and Building Science, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G3 7LA, with whom application forms should be lodged by November 15, 1971.

Welsh valley reservoir threat lifted

BMA to discuss charges

By our own Reporter

The ethical committee of the British Medical Association is expected to discuss at its meeting today allegations that experiments have been carried out on patients in a number of London hospitals. The allegations have been made by a Harley Street physician and a general practitioner.

The original allegations — against the Royal Free and Hammersmith hospitals — were made on Sunday by the Harley Street physician, Dr Maurice Pappworth. He said experiments were carried out on dying patients without their permission. But on Monday, Dr Pappworth told the Guardian that his evidence was at least two years old. Both hospitals flatly denied the charges.

Dr John Macrae, aged 53, a general practitioner of Fulham, London, who has alleged that experiments are made on patients that are not in their interests, said last night that one patient had agreed to back up what he said. The patient, a woman, had undergone the foot as the result of catheters being put into an artery following a haemorrhage. The hospital had claimed that it had to examine the artery for diagnostic purposes.

Dr Macrae said: "In my judgment, and in that of another consultant whom I took along to the hospital, this is a dangerous or hazardous procedure which would be justified for someone who was wasting away, whose life was threatened."

Dr Macrae said the procedure was not in the patient's interests and had crippled her. He declined to name the patient, and said she was not initiating a complaint. He also declined to name the hospital.

Earlier yesterday, Dr Macrae named five hospitals where he alleged experiments were conducted on National Health Service patients.

He named St Thomas's, Charing Cross, Westminster Children's, University College, and St Bartholomew's. Last night all five hospitals issued strong denials of any such "experiments."

He named St Thomas's, Charing Cross, Westminster Children's, University College, and St Bartholomew's. Last night all five hospitals issued strong denials of any such "experiments."

He named St Thomas's, Charing Cross, Westminster Children's, University College, and St Bartholomew's. Last night all five hospitals issued strong denials of any such "experiments."

He named St Thomas's, Charing Cross, Westminster Children's, University College, and St Bartholomew's. Last night all five hospitals issued strong denials of any such "experiments."

He named St Thomas's, Charing Cross, Westminster Children's, University College, and St Bartholomew's. Last night all five hospitals issued strong denials of any such "experiments."

He named St Thomas's, Charing Cross, Westminster Children's, University College, and St Bartholomew's. Last night all five hospitals issued strong denials of any such "experiments."

He named St Thomas's, Charing Cross, Westminster Children's, University College, and St Bartholomew's. Last night all five hospitals issued strong denials of any such "experiments."

He named St Thomas's, Charing Cross, Westminster Children's, University College, and St Bartholomew's. Last night all five hospitals issued strong denials of any such "experiments."

He named St Thomas's, Charing Cross, Westminster Children's, University College, and St Bartholomew's. Last night all five hospitals issued strong denials of any such "experiments."

He named St Thomas's, Charing Cross, Westminster Children's, University College, and St Bartholomew's. Last night all five hospitals issued strong denials of any such "experiments."

He named St Thomas's, Charing Cross, Westminster Children's, University College, and St Bartholomew's. Last night all five hospitals issued strong denials of any such "experiments."

He named St Thomas's, Charing Cross, Westminster Children's, University College, and St Bartholomew's. Last night all five hospitals issued strong denials of any such "experiments."

He named St Thomas's, Charing Cross, Westminster Children's, University College, and St Bartholomew's. Last night all five hospitals issued strong denials of any such "experiments."

He named St Thomas's, Charing Cross, Westminster Children's, University College, and St Bartholomew's. Last night all five hospitals issued strong denials of any such "experiments."

He named St Thomas's, Charing Cross, Westminster Children's, University College, and St Bartholomew's. Last night all five hospitals issued strong denials of any such "experiments."

He named St Thomas's, Charing Cross, Westminster Children's, University College, and St Bartholomew's. Last night all five hospitals issued strong denials of any such "experiments."

He named St Thomas's, Charing Cross, Westminster Children's, University College, and St Bartholomew's. Last night all five hospitals issued strong denials of any such "experiments."

He named St Thomas's, Charing Cross, Westminster Children's, University College, and St Bartholomew's. Last night all five hospitals issued strong denials of any such "experiments."

He named St Thomas's, Charing Cross, Westminster Children's, University College, and St Bartholomew's. Last night all five hospitals issued strong denials of any such "experiments."

He named St Thomas's, Charing Cross, Westminster Children's, University College, and St Bartholomew's. Last night all five hospitals issued strong denials of any such "experiments."

Code on border shots

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS

British troops operating on the Irish border were given exact instructions yesterday on when they could shoot into the Irish Republic.

The move follows a recent increase in the traffic in explosives across the border, and the danger of diplomatic incidents involving the Governments in London, Dublin, and Stormont.

The instructions supersede secret guidance which was issued to units on the border two weeks ago and which was less specific. In the guidance sent a fortnight ago the army said that a soldier could shoot into the Republic when he was facing an armed man and when he was sure that the lives of British soldiers were in danger. Since then at least one man has been shot by British troops while he was standing in the Republic.

The army HQ in Northern Ireland applied to the British Government for a directive formally setting out the circumstances in which a soldier could shoot across the border. The directive arrived yesterday afternoon, rather later than the army had expected.

The directive is secret, but it is thought that soldiers may not return fire if they have a chance of retreating, or taking cover. The entire tone of the document

is defensive, consisting mainly of a list of circumstances in which soldiers may not fire. At the end the instructions say when a soldier may shoot back.

In a statement which refused to go into details about the new instructions the army HQ said last night: "The new code, of course, exceptional circumstances under international law when return fire across a border is permitted."

On a day of incidents in Northern Ireland the Prime Minister, Mr. Faulkner, announced in Stormont that the number of new security measures would be taken soon, although he was unable to give details.

He was replying to Mr. John Laird, the Unionist MP for St. Anne's, who asked for a statement about the tightening up of security along the border. The Prime Minister said that following his meeting with Mr. Heath last week it had been announced that border security would be strengthened and certain measures would be taken shortly, but he did not wish to elaborate at present.

Mr. Laird said that sealing the border two months after internment was closing the stable door after the horse had bolted. Although neither the Government nor the army will confirm reports, it now seems likely that a number of minor roads cross-

ing the border will be blown up, or "cratered," possibly in the next week. It is understood that this decision, aimed at cutting off terrorists' entry to the province and their escape routes to the Republic, has resulted from last week's meeting between Mr. Heath and Mr. Faulkner.

There are more than 200 roads, most of them minor ones, linking the Republic with Ulster, and the move is likely to mean increased security at roads kept open, a measure demanded by Mr. Laird yesterday.

About 15 men were held for questioning yesterday by the security forces after swoops by the army in different parts of the province. The men held were from Armagh, Belfast, Bellaghy, and the Coleraine and Maghera districts. Mr. Jim Sullivan, the former chairman of the Belfast central citizens committee who was taken in by the army after a road block incident at the weekend, is being served with a detention order.

At Kennedy Way, Andersonstown, a shot was fired yesterday morning at an army patrol after a road block. About an hour later, shortly before noon, an army bomb disposal expert exploded a 10lb. gelignite device near a police station at Kennedy Way. The

area had been cleared and little damage was caused.

At Turf Lodge troops fired two canisters of CS gas and 12 rubber bullets to disperse a crowd after a search. About 40lb. of gelignite were found in a room over a flat at Norglen Drive. Residents objected to the search and the army was attacked. In the Markets area of the city gunmen opened fire on bomb disposal experts who had been called to a fire at a paint store and the army returned fire, but there were no reports of injuries. A box which had been left on the doorstep of the store proved to be a box of soil. Four firemen were taken to hospital after tins of paint had exploded in their faces.

Gunmen held up staff in four post offices yesterday. At Looney near Belfast, Mr. Thomas Coulter, aged 68, the father of the postmaster, Mr. Wallace Coulter, was bundled into a car by three armed men who took £65 from the till. They drove Mr. Coulter about four miles towards Belfast and left him at the roadside.

In a raid at Whiteabbey three young men with revolvers held up the staff and customers but Mr. James McClelland, the postmaster, foiled the raid by pressing the alarm bell. One of the men hit about the head with a revolver before all three escaped in a car driven by a woman. Mr. McClelland was taken to hospital but his condition is not serious.

Belgian police and Scotland Yard believe all the paintings, and probably many still missing, were stolen by the gang. Detectives in London and Brussels, and through Interpol, in Paris and Amsterdam, have been called in.

The raid on the shop, near the Hilton hotel, in the Porte de Namur quarter, took place on Monday, but was kept secret until yesterday. The paintings, many still wrapped in heavy protective oil paper, were recovered after a tip to Scotland Yard. One was found in the display room, but most were in an underground storehouse.

Detectives who visited the gallery were accompanied by a London art specialist who helped in the location and identification of the paintings. The paintings found include: "Barrack Room Scene," the one stolen from Hampton Court on September 27; a Renoir landscape, valued at £10,000, stolen from the O'Hara Gallery, Mayfair, on June 28; two views of Venice by Francesco Guardi, stolen from Kenwood House, Hampstead, on September 2 and valued at about £60,000; five views of Malta, by Van Bitell, stolen from the Chelsea home of Mr. Michael Foy on September 9; a seascape by Van Ruysdael, stolen on July 22; and a picture of a windmill, by Albert Cuyp, stolen on April 21.

Leader comment, page 12

Leader comment, page 12

Leader comment, page 12

Leader comment, page 12

THE SENNI VALLEY in Breconshire, considered for eight years as a possible site for a reservoir, is almost certain to be relieved after a recommendation of the Water Resources Board. The board has held a three-year study of water resources in Wales, and its report will be published at the end of the month.

Just over a year ago engineers of the Usk River Authority attempted to move in boring equipment but their path was blocked by villagers of the Senni Valley Defence Committee. Since then no further tests have been attempted.

To flood the valley — opposed by all the local political parties — would have meant the inundation of 700 acres and 24 properties, including a school and a chapel, and the moving of 100 people. The land is some of the best in the county.

The secretary of the Senni Defence Committee, Mr. Glyn Powell, said yesterday: "If the reports we have heard are true, we are very relieved. Our arguments that there were alter-

native sources have obviously been vindicated, and our direct action has also paid dividends."

Mr. Caerwyn Ioderick, Labour MP for Brecon and Radnor said: "It is obvious that the fight of the Senni Valley people was well justified and their arguments have been accepted by the Water Resources Board."

Indeed, the board accepts the argument that the community should not be disrupted unless other alternatives to the project could not be found.

Some of these alternatives are apparently presented in the study and include costed options for regional strategies covering a whole range of possibilities — regulating reservoirs; ground water; re-use of water; estuary storage and desalination.

It is not surprising that the Board's study is reported to have been on the Secretary for Wales's desk for several months. There is a strong feeling in

Wales that the water resources of the upland areas have been exploited with insufficient benefit for those areas.

On the other hand construction of further reservoirs may be inevitable. Therefore Mr. Peter Thomas, the Secretary of State, will have to decide as soon as possible on an alternative to the Senni project which would have held 10,000 million gallons.

Earlier this week the chairman of the Usk River Authority, Alderman Bill Pinnell, emphasised the need to go ahead with preparation for new reservoirs without delay. A scheme to provide Monmouth and Cardiff with 40 million extra gallons a day will meet rising demands for only six years.

He went on to say: "It is appreciated there are other problems related to the development of reservoirs, but from the point of view of tourism and the use of increased leisure time now available stretches of water are undoubtedly a great advantage."

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

By our Correspondent

native sources have obviously been vindicated, and our direct action has also paid dividends."

Mr. Caerwyn Ioderick, Labour MP for Brecon and Radnor said: "It is obvious that the fight of the Senni Valley people was well justified and their arguments have been accepted by the Water Resources Board."

Indeed, the board accepts the argument that the community should not be disrupted unless other alternatives to the project could not be found.

Some of these alternatives are apparently presented in the study and include costed options for regional strategies covering a whole range of possibilities — regulating reservoirs; ground water; re-use of water; estuary storage and desalination.

It is not surprising that the Board's study is reported to have been on the Secretary for Wales's desk for several months. There is a strong feeling in

Wales that the water resources of the upland areas have been exploited with insufficient benefit for those areas.

On the other hand construction of further reservoirs may be inevitable. Therefore Mr. Peter Thomas, the Secretary of State, will have to decide as soon as possible on an alternative to the Senni project which would have held 10,000 million gallons.

Earlier this week the chairman of the Usk River Authority, Alderman Bill Pinnell, emphasised the need to go ahead with preparation for new reservoirs without delay. A scheme to provide Monmouth and Cardiff with 40 million extra gallons a day will meet rising demands for only six years.

He went on to say: "It is appreciated there are other problems related to the development of reservoirs, but from the point of view of tourism and the use of increased leisure time now available stretches of water are undoubtedly a great advantage."

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

By our Correspondent

native sources have obviously been vindicated, and our direct action has also paid dividends."

Mr. Caerwyn Ioderick, Labour MP for Brecon and Radnor said: "It is obvious that the fight of the Senni Valley people was well justified and their arguments have been accepted by the Water Resources Board."

Indeed, the board accepts the argument that the community should not be disrupted unless other alternatives to the project could not be found.

Some of these alternatives are apparently presented in the study and include costed options for regional strategies covering a whole range of possibilities — regulating reservoirs; ground water; re-use of water; estuary storage and desalination.

It is not surprising that the Board's study is reported to have been on the Secretary for Wales's desk for several months. There is a strong feeling in

Wales that the water resources of the upland areas have been exploited with insufficient benefit for those areas.

On the other hand construction of further reservoirs may be inevitable. Therefore Mr. Peter Thomas, the Secretary of State, will have to decide as soon as possible on an alternative to the Senni project which would have held 10,000 million gallons.

Earlier this week the chairman of the Usk River Authority, Alderman Bill Pinnell, emphasised the need to go ahead with preparation for new reservoirs without delay. A scheme to provide Monmouth and Cardiff with 40 million extra gallons a day will meet rising demands for only six years.

He went on to say: "It is appreciated there are other problems related to the development of reservoirs, but from the point of view of tourism and the use of increased leisure time now available stretches of water are undoubtedly a great advantage."

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.

The people of Senni would no doubt agree but they would add, at the expense of homes and community.